The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 8407--VOL. LI. WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1865. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 25th April, at her residence, No. 1, Agnes-terrace, Surry Hills, Mrs. I. Iredale, jun., of a son.

On the 28th April, at her residence, Clarendon, Richmond, Mrs. Arthur Dight, of a daughter.

On the 30th April, at her residence, 269, Crown-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. Leonard Smirnoff Cooper, of a son.

On the 1st instant, at Herne Hill, Geelong, Mrs. Henry S. Lewes, of a son.

On the 1st instant, at Wynyard House, George-street, Mrs. William H. Holborow, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 29th April, at 103, Prince-street, by special license, by the Rev. John Reid, of the Mariners' Church, Manuel Mitchell, native of Portugal, to Esther Dowden, widow, daughter of the late James Currie, Sydney.

DEATHS.

On the 1st instant, at his late residence, Riley-street, after a long and painful illness, Charles F. Wingfield, aged 36 years, leaving a wife and family to lament their loss.

On the 2nd instant, at her residence, 176, Castlereagh-street, Mary Elizabeth, the beloved wife of William Palmer, sign writer, aged 21 years, leaving two young children to deplore their loss.

On the 2nd instant, at his residence, 186, Sussex-street, Mr. Benjamin Hodgson, aged 54 years. Deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS.—STEAM to NELSON direct. Nearest port to the Okitiki Gold-fields.
The PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL steamship
TARARUA,
J. Gardyne, commander,
will be dispatched with the English mails
MONDAY, May 15th,
for NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, CANTERBURY, TARANAKI, NAPIER, and OTAGO.
Cargo and passengers for Taranaki transhipped at Nelson.
Cargo and passengers for Napier transhipped at Wellington.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

STEAM to AUCKLAND direct.—The PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL steamship
LORD ASHLEY,
H. S. Machin, commander,
will be dispatched with the English mails (if arrived) for AUCKLAND direct,
MONDAY, May 15th.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION CO. For BRISBANE and IPSWICH, MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON,
LADY YOUNG,
On SATURDAY, 6th May, at 5 p.m.
W. WESTGARTH, Manager.
Q. S. N. Co.'s Offices, Sussex-street.

REDUCTION OF FARES AND FREIGHT TO BRISBANE.
The A. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
CAWARRA,
will sail for the above port
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, THURSDAY, at 5.
FARES.

Saloon	£2 5 0
Ditto return ticket (available for two months)	3 10 0
Steerage	0 12 6

FREIGHT.
Dead weight and measurement, 10s. per ton.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

REDUCTION OF FARES TO MELBOURNE.—On and after this date the Fares to Melbourne by this Company's Steamships will be

Saloon	£5 10 0
Return Ticket	9 0 0
Steerage	2 0 0

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street. April 8.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
To MELBOURNE.—WONGA WONGA, THIS AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at 4.
To HUNTER RIVER.—COONANBARA, TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, at 11; and COLLAROY, TO-MORROW NIGHT, THURSDAY, at 11.
To CLARENCE TOWN.—COONANBARA, TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, at 11.
To MANNING RIVER.—KENNEDY, THIS AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at 2.
To BRISBANE.—CAWARRA, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, THURSDAY, at 5.
To MARYBOROUGH.—Steamer, FRIDAY, 12th instant, at 5 p.m.
To GLADSTONE.—BOOMERANG, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, THURSDAY, at 5.
To ROCKHAMPTON via GLADSTONE.—BOOMERANG, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, THURSDAY, at 5.
To PIONEER RIVER.—BOOMERANG will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Diamantina.
To PORT DENISON.—JAMES PATERSON, about 9th instant, at 5 p.m.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, calling at MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—CLARENCE, 9th instant.
From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—DIAMANTINA, about 15th instant.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) MORNING, at 7, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE for CLARENCE TOWN, via NEWCASTLE and RAYMOND TERRACE.
On FRIDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The fast and powerful steamship
BLACKBIRD, 1000 tons,
H. P. Sawell, commander,
will leave the Market Wharf THIS DAY, punctually at 2 o'clock p.m.
Cargo received up to 12 o'clock.
REDUCED RATES.

Saloon	£3 15 0
Saloon (return)	7 0 0
Steerage	1 15 0

For freight or passage apply to J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street, opposite Exchange.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE direct.—The fast and powerful steamship YOU YANGS, T. Heselton, commander, will be despatched from the Commercial Wharf, TO-MORROW, at 4 p.m.
Passages at the following reduced rates:—

Cabin	£3 15 0
Return	7 0 0
Steerage	1 15 0

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.
N.B.—Goods landed on Melbourne Wharf without transhipment.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN.—The TASMANIA, John Clinch, commander, from Grafton Wharf, on or about WEDNESDAY, 10th May.

Saloon	£8 0 0
Return ticket, available for three months	13 0 0

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

C. and R. R. S. N. CO.'S Steamship AGNES IRVING, for GRAFTON, via NEWCASTLE, on FRIDAY at 10 p.m.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

WILLIAM AND ANN, for SHELLHARBOUR, to sail on THURSDAY, at noon, from Caledonian Wharf, King-street.
STEPHEN NUTTER, agent.

FOR DARKWATER CREEK, Macleay River, the HOPE. For freight apply to J. M'DONALD, 106 Sussex-street; or Captain, on board, Roddam and Blair's Wharf.

FOR LISMORE, Richmond River.—The screw steamer THANE will leave on THURSDAY, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply to BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

UNDAUNTED, MACLEAY RIVER.—Sails FRIDAY MORNING. Freight or passage, W. SHORT Victoria Wharf.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER, MARGARET, THIS EVENING. Freight or passage apply Market Whf.

FOR the BELLENGER RIVER.—The FRANCIS GEORGE, to sail on SATURDAY. Apply on board, Tayler's Wharf.

LYDIA, for MANNING RIVER.—Broomfield's Wharf. Apply on board, Market-street.

GORILLA, for MANNING RIVER. For freight apply on board, Baltic Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL for BOWEN, PORT DENISON.—The MARY and ROSE, Williams, master, is now fast loading at Commercial Wharf.
For freight or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Kiama, THIS MORNING, at 10.
MERIMBULA.—Kiama, THIS MORNING, at 10.
CLYDE RIVER.—Hunter, TO-MORROW, at noon.
MORUYA.—Hunter, TO-MORROW, at noon.
TUROSS RIVER.—Comerang, on FRIDAY, at noon.
KIAMA.—Illalong, on FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, on FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—Steamer, on MONDAY, at noon.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON and BAFFLE CREEK, the GIL BLAS. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

LEONIDAS, for AUCKLAND—Clears at the Customs THIS DAY.—Shippers will please complete shipments, pass ENTRIES, and forward bills of lading for signature.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; to J. A. BROWN, Spring-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader ALICE CAMERON, J. Nearing, commander, will be dispatched about ten days after arrival.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR PORT COOPER direct.—The Clipper Brig HEATHER BELL, ARNOLD, master, will sail on TUESDAY next.
For light freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf, or to FERGUSON, WEBB, and CO., 46, New Pitt-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR NELSON.—The clipper brig CALYPSO, is now ready to receive cargo, and will be despatched on SATURDAY.
For freight or passage apply to C. B. BOND, Sussex-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR NAVIGATOR, FIJI, and FRIENDLY ISLANDS. The fine clipper brig LALLA ROOKH will be dispatched on the 10th May.
For freight or passage apply to G. A. LLOYD and CO.

FOR WELLINGTON.—The A1 schooner LUBRA, Howes, master, will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board, Market Wharf; or to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

FOR ADELAIDE.—The clipper brig MOUNTAIN MAID, Williamson, master, will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to the master on board, Market Wharf; or to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

FOR DUNEDIN.—Calling at Okitiki to land passengers. The regular trader SARAH PILE, Yull, master, will have her usual quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR FIJI direct.—The smart clipper schooner LIZZIE COLESON, Browning, master, will be dispatched about 14th instant.
For freight or passage apply to RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., 6, Wynyard-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The A1 clipper barque TRIESTE, 700 tons burthen, E. T. Sewall, commander, will be positively dispatched on THURSDAY, the 18th of May.
Intending passengers are invited to inspect her splendid accommodations, both in cabin and steerage.
For freight or passage (for which early application is necessary) apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Newcastle; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR MAURITIUS.—Will sail on WEDNESDAY, 3rd May.—The clipper barque CLARA SAYERS, James Bremner, commander.
For freight or passage apply to Captain BREMNER, on board; or to E. M. SAYERS, Campbell's Wharf.

FOR HONGKONG.—The clipper barque NIPON, 600 tons register, is under engagement to sail for the above port on 21st instant.
Has room for a few tons light freight, and accommodation for a limited number of first-class passengers.
For freight or passage apply to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., agents.

ONLY VESSEL for HONGKONG.—The clipper barque MARIE LAURIE, 600 tons burthen, W. Mansfield, commander, will be quickly dispatched. Has good accommodation for both cabin and steerage passengers, her 'tween decks being 7 feet in height.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Circular Quay; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FIRST VESSEL for HONGKONG.—Under charter to sail on 10th May.—The fine ship ASHBURTON, Sustenance, commander, will sail as above.
For freight or passage apply to M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO., Hunter-street; or to MOLISON and BLACK, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON.—To Sail first week in May.—For Wool and Passengers only.—The A1 clipper ship ISABELLA, 734 tons register, A. H. Barber, commander, has nearly all her cargo, and will sail as above. Full poop and roomy state rooms; only first-class passengers taken.
Apply to R. TOWNS and CO.; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—For wool and passengers only.—The A1 clipper ship LOCHIEL, 674 tons, R. B Monkman, commander, requires about 400 bales wool, and will meet with immediate dispatch. Wool received at Marsden's.
SAUNDERS and CO.; or FREDERICK EBSWORTH.

BLACK BALL LINE OF CLIPPER SHIPS.—Passage money, £18 and upwards.
To sail on or about SATURDAY, 20th May.
FOR LONDON direct,
The unrivalled clipper ship,
GOLDEN CITY,
1365 tons register, Lieutenant William Brown, R.N.R., commander, late of the ex Royal Mail ship "Ocean Chief."
This ship on her first voyage made the passage from Queenstown to Moreton Island in 70 days.
From Moreton Island to Melbourne in 6 days
From Melbourne to Calcutta via Point de Galle in 32 days
From Calcutta to Trinidad, W. I., in 75 days
From Trinidad to London in 21 days.
And on her present voyage—
From the Lizard to Moreton Island in 72 days
From Moreton Island to Sydney in 6 days.
Wool received at Talbot's Store, Circular Quay.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

Saloon, as per agreement.	
Second cabin	£25 0 0
Steerage	18 0 0

Apply to Captain BROWN.
YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT,
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.—HIMALAYA, for LONDON.—This splendid new clipper ship, now on her first voyage, and specially built for the passenger trade, will sail positively for London direct on the 20th May. Having just arranged to take the parcel of wool (750 bales, lately arrived from New Zealand), the Himalaya is now a full ship, and will be ready for sea as soon as her cargo is stowed. The stevedores are under engagement to complete the stowing by the 16th instant, and passengers may therefore rely on the ship's sailing by the 20th May.
Rates of Passage.

Saloon, as per agreement.	
Second cabin	£25
Steerage	18

Apply to Captain BARRETT, on board, at Circular Quay; or to G. A. LLOYD and CO., Agents, 364, George-street.

FOR LONDON.—The favourite A1 Aberdeen clipper ship JASON, 976 tons register, A. Birnie, commander, is now receiving cargo and will have prompt dispatch. Has superior accommodation for saloon passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.
Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship GRANITE CITY, 800 tons register, James Watson, commander, has nearly all her cargo, and will be dispatched immediately. Only two cabins disengaged.
Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—To SAIL on the 15th June.—The splendid new Aberdeen clipper ship JOHN DUTHIE, A1 for 12 years, 1031 tons register, J. Duthie Phillips, commander, will sail as above. Has the greater portion of her dead weight, and is receiving wool at Talbot's Stores. Intending passengers are informed that the saloon of this vessel is fitted up with the latest improvements, combining comfort and elegance. Carries an experienced surgeon.
Apply to Captain PHILLIPS, on board, at Circular Quay; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

CAPTAIN PENTRIDGE, of the barque NAPIER, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the crew.

WANTED, a small VESSEL, to load for Rockhampton. Molison and Black.

CHARTERS FOR EASTERN PORTS.—J. SHOOBERT, Secretary and Agent, Bulli Coal Company's Offices, 1 and 3, Exchange. April 26th.
COMPANY'S COALS AFLOAT, for SALE, at low rates, and of good quality.

FOR SALE, a Skiff or Dingy's Racing SUIT, with spars. No. 68, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the fine barque SORATA. MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR SALE, the A1 barque METARIS, 214 tons register, copper-fastened throughout, built in Sunderland in 1857, with all recent improvements, now discharging at Grafton Wharf. For terms, &c., apply to MOLISON and BLACK; or to the master, on board.

FOR SALE, the splendid yacht CHALLENGE; she having undergone a thorough repair is now one of the finest and fastest pleasure yachts in the harbour; she has also two new suits of sails. For further particulars apply to THOMAS MULHALL, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, second-hand SKIFFS, DINGIES, &c.; also, a five and a ten ton YACHT.
P. R. HOLDSWORTH.

TO CAPTAINS, SHIPOWNERS, and AGENTS.—Dry Dock, Waterview Bay, and Patent Slip, Sussex-street, can be engaged at either of the above establishments, or at the Office of the undersigned.
JOHN CUTHBERT, ship builder, &c., Cuthbert's Wharf.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Office, 35, Cornhill, London.
Capital, £1,000,000.
The undersigned are authorised to issue POLICIES at the LOWEST CURRENT RATES of PREMIUMS, the claims on which can be made payable in the Colonies, or at Ports in Europe, India, or China.
DE PASS, BROTHERS, and CO.,
Agents for Australia and New Zealand.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Junior,
New Pitt-street, Sydney.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the Half-yearly General MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company will be held in their office, at Brisbane, on FRIDAY, 5th May next, at noon, to receive the report of the Directors for the half-year ended 28th February, 1865; to elect Directors in the place of W. J. Munce and John Petrie, Esqs., of the Brisbane Board, and Edward Flood, Esq., of the Sydney Board, whose term of office expires, the latter gentleman being eligible for re-election; also, to elect three Auditors in the place of J. B. Dixon and William Pettigrew, Esqs., of Brisbane, and R. P. Raymond, Esq., of Sydney; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board,
W. WESTGARTH, manager and secretary.
Sydney, April 6th, 1865.

Candidates for the office of Director are required by the 36th clause of the Deed of Settlement to give notice in writing to the Board at least fourteen days previous to the day of election.
EDWARD FLOOD and R. P. RAYMOND, Esqrs., have given the requisite notice that they are candidates for the vacant office of Director in the Sydney Board, and G. RAFF and R. S. WARRY, Esqrs., in the Brisbane Board.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION CO.—Incorporated by Act of Parliament.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Special General MEETING of Shareholders of the above company will be held in the Company's Offices, at Brisbane, on MONDAY, the 15th day of May next ensuing, for the purpose of passing a resolution authorising the directors to issue new shares to the extent of forty thousand pounds (£40,000), on such terms and at such rates as may be determined at such meeting.
By order of the Board,
W. WESTGARTH, Manager and Secretary.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with a requisition duly signed, an Extraordinary MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company is hereby called, and will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th May proximo, at 3 o'clock p.m., at the Office of the Company, at the corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, to consider the following resolution:—
"That in the opinion of the shareholders present it is desirable that the Directors shall advertise for and accept Marine Risks, in accordance with the powers granted by the deed of settlement of this Company."
By order of the Board.
JOSEPH DYER, Secretary.
Sydney, April 26th, 1865.

TATTERSALL'S.—A MEETING will be held at the Rooms EVERY EVENING this week, to get up Calcutta Sweeps on the various races for Randwick. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock sharp.
JAMES HERALD, Secretary.

SYDNEY VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY, No. 2.—Monthly MEETING, THIS EVENING, at the Engine Station, Phillip-street North, at half-past 7 p.m.
W. LANSBURY, Hon. Sec.

MASONIC Lodge of Instruction, 814-556, E.C.—The Third Meeting of 1865 Season, This Evening, at 7.

MASONIC.—Lodge St. Andrew, S.C.—Emergency MEETING, this evening, 7 o'clock sharp. Raising.

ADJOURNED MEETING of Medical Practitioners to consider the Medical Bill, Library, Bent-street, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 8 o'clock p.m.
ISAAC AARON, Hon. Secretary.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF CHARLES CLARK.—I, JOHN PIPER MACKENZIE, the Official Assignee in the above-mentioned Estate, hereby convene a General MEETING of Creditors who have proved their debts, to be holden at my office, King-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of May next, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering an offer of composition for the release of the said estate, at a sum equal to two shillings and sixpence in the pound upon the debts proved.
JOHN PIPER MACKENZIE, Official Assignee.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SYDNEY.—The usual Monthly MEETING of the Society will be held THIS EVENING, in the Lecture-room of the School of Arts, at half-past 7, for reading paper and discussing objects in connection with the Society.
JOHN GELDING, Secretary.

NO. 2 BATTERY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—A Special General MEETING will be held at the No. 2 Battery Office, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 10th instant, immediately after parade, to consider important business connected with the Battery.
P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Captain.

CHURCH SOCIETY.—The Annual MEETING of the CHURCH SOCIETY will be held on TUESDAY next, the 9th May, at 7.30 p.m., in the St. James' School-house, Castlereagh-street.
The Lord Bishop in the chair.
ROBERT ALLWOOD, J. G. EWER, Secretaries.

TEMPERANCE MEETING, THIS EVENING, at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street. Chair taken at 8.

COURT FORTITUDE.—Special MEETING TO-NIGHT, half-past 7 sharp. Election of Doctor.
JOHN DINGLE, C.R.
N. H. WALKER, Secretary.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY RESIDENT IN SYDNEY.—GENTLEMEN,—In the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD of this date appears a letter under the above heading, signed "AN UNFORTUNATE SHAREHOLDER." Whether this title is BONA FIDE I should be glad to learn; at all events, I do not see why, if he is a shareholder and has a complaint that he considers necessary to bring before the public, he should do so anonymously—especially when his charge affects those directing the Company.

Who loses or gains by the transactions of the Company, I am not here going to enter into. My principal object in thus addressing you being simply to state that the special meeting called for the purpose of increasing the capital, and the holding of the same at Brisbane, have all been done according to the terms of Deed of Settlement; and if the "UNFORTUNATE SHAREHOLDER" does not please to take up the shares allotted to him, there is no compulsion, others will.

The conclusion arrived at, that the 57th clause of the Deed of Settlement has been realised—viz., that half the subscribed capital has been lost,—is without foundation, and will be shown to the contrary in the accounts furnished at the general meeting of the 5th instant.

Great stress has been laid upon the Bank account being largely overdrawn. Perhaps the "UNFORTUNATE SHAREHOLDER" is not aware that the cost of the steamers, wharf, and other plant of the Company have cost over £100,000 (one hundred thousand pounds); and seeing that the paid up capital is only £60,000 (sixty thousand pounds), and the plant and boats all paid for, does it not follow that until the capital of the Company is increased a loan must be had recourse to,—a practice generally adopted and approved, especially through a banking establishment.

The object of the "UNFORTUNATE SHAREHOLDER'S" letter (if he be one) is certainly unaccountable,—attempting to create discord where there should be agreement, which, I trust, he will not be successful in doing.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
EDWARD FLOOD.
Chairman of the Sydney Board of Directors.
2nd May, 1865.

P.S.—Since writing the above I have farther reason for believing that the author of the letter is not a shareholder, and therefore challenge him to give his name, or I am sure the public, as well as myself, will conclude that it emanates from anybody but a shareholder or wellwisher of the Company.
E. F.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

MRS. ANNIE STUART, Letters in the Post Office for you.

PAOLO TREGNELA, of Castlereagh-street, is requested to call at the office of the undersigned.
MONTEFIORES and TE KLOOT, Exchange-corner.
2nd May, 1865.

SHOULD THIS meet the Eye of JAMES NAINBY SHUTTLEWORTH, fifth son of William and Elinor Shuttleworth, of Bowers Gifford, in the county of Essex, or his heirs (if he be dead); he or they are requested to apply to Messrs. GREGORY and ROWCLIFFS, Solicitors, No. 1, Bedford Row, London, when he or they will hear of something to his or their advantage. No. 1, Bedford Row, London, February 14th, 1865.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
The New Entertainment.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
GRACE EGERTON
(Mrs. George Case)
and
MR. GEORGE CASE
will appear
THIS EVENING,
in their
NEW ENTERTAINMENT,
entitled,
"LATEST INTELLIGENCE"
from
ABROAD AND AT HOME.

This Entertainment has been acknowledged by the British public as a CHEF D'ŒUVRE, and is one in which both these talented artists achieved their great success in London and the great provincial cities of England.

PART I.
ABROAD.
Mr. Case on his travels—The weary must have rest—Miss Egerton as a conspirator—Development of the plot.
Mr. PEREGRINE PRATTLETON,
A gentleman who has seen everything and knows everybody.
Patters v. Clatter, a la Charles Mathews—Descriptive Song, "A Continental Run"—A tender love story—The female Cyclops.
MONS. VATEL SOYER,
A French cook, with plenty of sauce, though not the invention of the celebrated Soyer.
English spoken like a native (of France)—Mr. Case infuriated.
MADAME CHOUETTE,
Not smooth in aspect, and considerably ruffled in temper.
A "case" for the French police.
GRAND MUSICAL MELANGE.
On the concertina (first time) .... Mr. George Case.
LORD DUNDREARY,
Acknowledged by the English Press to be a living photograph of the celebrated Mr. Sothern in this his great character, performed by him over 400 consecutive nights in London.
From THE TIMES.—* * * "The public have no occasion to wait for Mr. Sothern's return to London, as his prototype may be seen at the Egyptian Hall in Grace Egerton's faithful imitation."
Song—"S-S-Sam is a F-F-Fella that you never can f-f-find."
A little pianoforte playing interrupted by a musical enthusiast.
MISS WARBLER,
A perfect olio of sweet sounds, a neatly got-up edition of the "Little Songster."
The grand opera—The Cruel Baron and the Bloodhounds.
GRAND OPERATIC SCENA.
The Heavy Bass .... Grace Egerton
The Charming and Persecuted Tenor ...... Grace Egerton
The Prima Donna the Wretched Ringlatine.. Grace Egerton
New comic variations violin on a very old melody (first time) .... Mr. George Case
MRS. BOTHERBY,
None so deaf as those who will not hear—Hot within and cold without—a sharp burst, a horn of chase, and "in at the deaf"—"Ear! Ear!"
LOLOTTE
Charming, but unintelligible—The jolly piano.
Chansonnette Française .... Grace Egerton
Grand National French dance .... Grace Egerton
Off by the packet—Home sweet home—Woman's wit a match for anything.
An interval of ten minutes.
During which the audience will kindly imagine that they have crossed the briny and very salt ocean, and find themselves on Albion's shores.

PART II.
IN ENGLAND.
The sea, and the sight it makes one.
LADY MOUNT CHESNUT OVER BROOK.
(As bright as a sunbeam on the scene) How life is spent in certain class—The meet—The find—Hark! forward—On we go—Over gates, fences, and brooks, and in at the death.
THE WIZARD OF THE EAST.
New and Extraordinary Illusions.
The magic skittles—Presto! fly, pass. They are gone—The ring—Where is it?—The magic egg and the magic saucepan.
Fantasia, violin—Air, Varie—De Beriot, Mr. George Case.
MATRIMONIAL EPISODE IN THE LIVES OF SIR EVERARD and LADY MAY FLUTTERLY.
The Benson Jealousy.
Lady May Flutterly .... Grace Egerton
Sir Everard Flutterly .... Grace Egerton
Solo, concertina, on a well-known Yankee melody .... Mr. George Case.
SAIREY GAMP,
The name of this illustration must be as familiar as household words.
A new character will make its appearance—Welcome, little stranger—Don't ask me to take anything, but put the bottle on the chimley-piece—Reminiscences of Mrs. Harris.
ROMEO GRIFFIN,
A leading Tragedian, out of luck and out at the elbows.
Toby, or not Toby?—that's the question.
Recollections of Celebrated Actors.
Photographic Imitations of
CHARLES KEAN,
FECHTER,
and the late
ROBSON.
Ancient and Pathetic ditty, "Villikins and his Dinah."
CONCLUSION.
GRACE EGERTON
as
Grace Egerton.
No news is good News, Query—Not proved in this case—At all events let us hope so or else what would have been the use of our
Latest Intelligence!

Doors open at half-past 7, to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
Admission: Reserved seats (numbered), 3s; Unreserved seats, 2s; Gallery, 1s.
The Plan may be seen, and places secured, at Messrs. ANDERSON'S Pianoforte, Harmonium, and Music Warehouse, George-street.
Children under three years of age not admitted.
During the continuance of GRACE EGERTON'S entertainment a CLOAK ROOM, with female attendant, is provided for the convenience of Ladies visiting the Reserved Seats. It is respectfully announced that the person in attendance is not allowed to
ACCEPT ANY FEE OR GRATUITY.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION, Pitt-street, near the Victoria Theatre.—The attention of the public is particularly directed to the following verification of the truthfulness of the likeness of Morgan, and also to the great usefulness of this institution, as there is little doubt of its having been the indirect means of leading to the identification and death of this notorious character:—
"MORGAN'S LAST DEEDS.
"One of the waggoners states that he knew who their mysterious visitor was at once FROM HIS LIKENESS IN MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORKS. The man says the figure in the Waxworks is lifelike, and he knew him to be Morgan before he mentioned his name."
Extract from the MELBOURNE HERALD, of April 13th, 1865.
OPEN EVERY DAY, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Admission—One Shilling.

BURWOOD.—Mr. STANLEY'S CONCERT is to take place at the School-house, Burwood, on MONDAY EVENING, May 8th.
Mr. S. will be assisted by Mr. and Mrs HAIMBERGER, a Lady Amateur, and several other amateurs, both vocal and instrumental. Tickets, 3s each (with programme), may be had of Mr. Stanley, at his residence, and of Mr. Atwell, at the Post-office, Burwood.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BALL AND SUPPER.—A complimentary Ball and Supper to Mr. JOHN CLARK, by his friends and pupils, will take place at his Assembly Rooms, Colonnade, Elizabeth-street North, on TUESDAY EVENING, 9th instant. The committee of management beg to announce to the ladies and gentlemen who may wish to be present on the occasion, that tickets may be obtained at the Committee Rooms, Perry's Hotel, Pitt and Market streets, on or before Saturday Evening next. JOHN BARNETT, Hon. Sec.

MR. W. CLARK'S QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY.
103, Elizabeth-street, near King-street.

LYSTER'S ROYAL ITALIAN AND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
Conductor .... Mr. George Loder.
SUBSCRIPTION SEASON
OF
TWENTY-FOUR NIGHTS.
Under the patronage of His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., And Lady YOUNG.

WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1865,
Will be given Verdi's grand Opera, in four acts,
IL TROVATORE.
Count di Luna .... Mr. Henry Wharton
Manrico .... Mr. Henry Squires
Fernando .... Mr. J. E. Kitts
Ruiz .... Mr. Baker
Ines .... Mrs. Ada King
Azucena .... Miss Georgia Hodson
Leonora .... Madame Lucy Escott.
Between the second and third acts,
Solo—Bass clarionette (first time in Sydney) .... Herr Lundberg.
Composed expressly for him by Mr. George Loder.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 4, 1865,
Balfe's romantic Opera, the
BOHEMIAN GIRL.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 5, 1865,
Verdi's grand Opera,
LA TRAVIATA.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 6, 1865,
For the last time, Donizetti's Opera
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
And, for the first time in Sydney, Rossini's charming Opera, the
BARBER OF SEVILLE.

Dress Circle, 5s. Stalls, 3s. Pit and Upper Circle, 2s. Gallery, 1s.
Box Book for securing seats open from 12 till 3, at Elvy and Co.'s Music Warerooms, 321, George-street.
Doors open at half-past 7.
Commence at 8 precisely.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—
TO-NIGHT, last time of the Great Drama,
TWO LOVES AND A LIFE;
With the powerful cast,
MISS A. LOCKHART; also
Mr. HARRY JACKSON,
Mrs. CHARLES POOLE,
Mr. JOSEPH RAYNER,
Mr. C. W. BARRY,
Supported by the DOUBLE COMPANY, to conclude with
LAUGHABLE FARCE.

DANCING ACADEMY,
103, Elizabeth-street, near King-street.
Mr. W. CLARK'S CLASSES,
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
Juveniles at 4; adults at 7.
Private Lessons given, assisted by his family.

GRAND PIGEON MATCH will come off, in the Agricultural Society's Ground, Parramatta, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 11 a.m. A plentiful supply of birds will be provided on the ground.
JAMES WILLIAMS.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.—
RANDWICK RACES.
EXCURSION TICKETS.
Excursion tickets will be issued on the 4th, 5th, and 6th May next, from all stations to Sydney, available for return until the Monday following.
JOHN RAE, Commissioner for Railways.
Department of Public Works—Railway Branch.
Sydney, 29th April.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.
RANDWICK AUTUMN MEETING OF 1865.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY,
the 4th, 5th, and 6th May.

PATRON: His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.
PRESIDENT: The Hon. E. Deas Thomson, C.B., &c.
VICE-PRESIDENT: Mr. Judge Cheeke.
Stewards.
The Hon. E. DEAS THOMSON, C.B.,
Mr. Judge CHEEKE,
GEORGE ROWLEY, Esq.,
The Hon. Sir W. M. MANNING,
ANDREW LODER, Esq.,
Hon. Sec., BUCHAN THOMSON, Esq.
JUDGE AND HANDICAPPER: John Lackey, Esq.
TREASURER AND STARTER: Chas. Martyn, Esq.
CLERK OF THE COURSE: W. G. Heafrey, Esq.

FIRST DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 4TH.
First Race.—To start at 1 p.m.—The AUTUMN METROPOLITAN MAIDEN STAKES of 10 sov. each, h. ft.; 100 sov. added for maidens at entrance; 1½ miles.
Second Race.—To start at 1.45 p.m.—The AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB TWO YRS. STAKES of 10 sov. each, h. ft.; 100 sov. added, colts 8st. 7lb.; fillies and geldings, 8st. 4lb. ¾ mile.
Third Race.—To start at 3 p.m.—The OPTIONAL SELLING STAKES of 3 sov. each, with 50 sov. added; for all horses; 1½ mile. The winner if for sale to be sold by auction immediately after the race for £50.
Fourth Race.—To start at 4 p.m.—The RANDWICK GRAND HANDICAP sweepstakes of 20 sov. each, 8 ft., 4 only if declared by 31st March; entrance fee only if by 17th February; 200 sov. added; for all horses; 2 miles.
Fifth Race.—To start at 4.45 p.m.—The WAVERLEY STAKES, of 5 sov. each, with 60 sov. added, for all horses that have not won an advertised prize exceeding in value 30 sov. at the time of entrance; 1¼ mile.

SECOND DAY, FRIDAY, MAY 5TH.
First Race.—To start at 1 p.m.—The ALL AGED STAKES of 3 sov. each, with 50 sov. added; 1 mile.
Second Race.—To start at 1.45 p.m.—The RANDWICK ST. LEGER STAKES of 20 sov. each, h. ft., 4 only if declared by 31st March; 100 sov. added. Colts, 8st, 10lb.; fillies, 8st. 5lb. 1¾ mile.
Third Race.—To start at 3 p.m.—The PUBLICANS' STAKES of 5 sov. each, 60 sov. added, for all horses that have not won a prize of the value of 60 sov. at time of entering; 2½ miles.
Fourth Race.—To start at 3.45 p.m.—The CITY HANDICAP of 6 sov. each h. ft., entrance fee only if declared by the 24th April; 100 sov. added; for all horses; 1½ mile.
Fifth Race.—To start at 4.30.—The SCURRY STAKES of 2 sov. each, 25 sov. added; for all ages; 1¼ mile. The winner to be sold by auction immediately after the race for £20; the surplus, if any, to go to the fund. Post entrance, 1¼ sov. To close at 4.15 p.m.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, MAY 6TH.
First Race.—To start at 12.45 p.m.—The CHAMPAGNE STAKES of 16 sov. each, h. ft. (4 only if declared by 31st March), 80 sov. added; colts, 8st. 10lb.; fillies, 8st. 8lb.; 7 furlongs.
Second Race.—To start at 1.30 p.m.—The SECOND YEAR OF THE FOURTH N. S. WALES BIENNIAL STAKES of 10 sov. each, h. ft. for both years, 100 sov. added; colts, 8st. 10lb.; fillies and geldings, 8st. 7lb.; 1½ mile.
Third Race.—To start at 2.45 p.m.—The QUEEN'S PLATE of 200 sov. for all horses; 3 miles.
Fourth Race.—To start at 3.30 p.m.—The PRINCE OF WALES STAKES of 3 sov. each, 60 sov. added; for all horses; 1¾ mile; winner to be sold by auction for £100, with allowances if for less.
Fifth Race.—To start as soon as possible after 4.45 p.m.—The FORCED HANDICAP of 5 sov. each, 30 sov. added, for all winners, optional for winners of two yrs. races Scurry Stakes, and beaten horses—the entrances for which will close at 3.50 p.m.; non-acceptors must declare within ten minutes after declaration of weights. 1½ mile. The winner to pay 5 guineas to the club.

For further particulars and full conditions of races see programme in BELL'S LIFE previous to closing of entries.

CHARGES at the gate for ADMISSION TO THE COURSE:

Each person on foot or in vehicle	1 0
„ Horseman	2 6
„ Horse drawing	0 6
Pair of wheels	0 6
Admission to Saddling Paddock and Grand Stand—	
By TICKETS, Gentlemen	10s. 6d. each.
Ladies	5s. 0d „
Children	2s. 6d. „

which may be obtained at the office of the Treasurer, 246, Pitt-street; of Mr. Moffit, stationer, Pitt-street; and at the office on the course.
Gentlemen's Tickets for three days 21s.

OWNERS OF RACEHORSES are reminded that the balance of stakes on the MAIDEN STAKES and TWO YRS. STAKES, also the forfeits for non-starters and stakes in full for starters in the R. G. HANDICAP, must be paid AT THE OFFICE of the Honorary Secretary previous to 10 a.m. on THURSDAY. For the St. Leger forfeits for non-starters and stakes in full for starters previous to 10 a.m. on FRIDAY. Also the forfeits for non-starters, and the stakes in full for starters in the Champagne Stakes previous to 10 a.m. on SATURDAY.
RACEHORSES will be admitted to the saddling paddock by the gate made especially for them at the south-west corner.

BELL'S LIFE.—Advertisements for the Card received up to 8 o'clock THIS EVENING, at the office.

SO, MARKET-STREET EAST
MRS. WILLIAM READING
has just received per
JASON,
and now opened for sale,
ROUND AND OVAL GLASS SHADES,
fitted with stands and chenille complete.
BERLIN WOOLS, in 4 and 8 threads.
FLEECY and LEVIATHAN WOOLS.
CUSHION CORD AND TASSELS.
BLACK RUSSIAN MOHAIR BRAID.
WHITE COTTON, STAR, and IMPERIAL BRAID.
COLOURED Silk Russian and Star FRAID.
FULL-WAVED Crotchet BRAID.
O. P. Beads, and shades of BEADS for needlework, and a general assortment of
BERLIN GOODS and MATERIALS.

ST. JOHN'S SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNUAL FESTIVAL, Darlinghurst.—The BREADALBANE steamer will leave Woolloomooloo Bay for Middle Harbour (D.V.), THIS DAY, the 3rd of May, at half-past 9 o'clock. Visitors' tickets, 2s. 6d.; children under 12, 1s.

YOUNG MEN'S PRESBYTERIAN INSTITUTE.—The usual FORTNIGHTLY MEETING of the above Institute will be held THIS EVENING in Macquarie-street Presbyterian Church, at 8 o'clock. Subject of Essay: Coal. ALEX. OGILVIE, Hon. Sec.

A CARD.—MARKET CLOTH HALL, Practical Tailoring Establishment, Wholesale and Retail Woollen Warehouse, 484, George-street, opposite the Markets.

CHARLES RUDD and CO., Hosiers and Outfitters, 454, George-street, five doors north of Market-street.

CARTES DE VISITE, two 5s., four 7s. 6d., six 10s., twelve 15s. J. T. GORUS, 101, King-street, Sydney.

CORNS, Bunions, and Defective Nails cured by Mr. ALEXANDER, surgeon-chiropodist, 90, Bathurst-st.

DRESS and CORSET Making. The Misses DICKIE and NORTON, 74, Elizabeth-st., late of George-st.

DR. L. L. SMITH,
will be at home
To Friends and Patients,
between
Nine and Eleven a.m.
At the Royal Hotel.

F. COOPER, Silk and Woollen Dyer, Moire Antique Waterer, Hot Presser, 614, Brickfield-hill.

FUNERALS.—Funerals performed on the most reasonable terms by Messrs. JOHN HILL and CO., 100, King and Riley streets.

JOHNSON'S SYDNEY BEDDING MANUFACTORY, 195, Pitt-street. Established 1852.

JOHN G. COHEN, Tobacco Broker and Auctioneer. Purchases made and sales effected. Orders promptly attended to. Bank Auction Rooms, George-street.

L. M. HARRISON (late R Forbes), Stock and Station Agent, 78, King-street, Sydney.

MR. HAROLD BREES, Architect and Surveyor, Mort's Passage, George-street.

PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOL, Palmer-street.—Evening Classes commence MONDAY, 8th.

RACE CARDS—RANDWICK.—Published exclusively from BELL'S LIFE Office, by authority of the Stewards.

RANDWICK RACES.—Persons requiring Horse, Fruit, or Cake Stalls. Enquire of Mr. AITON, Unity Hall, Balmain; or on the ground Tuesday and Wednesday, from 40 till 4.

RANDWICK RACES.—A first-class DINNER will be provided at BROWN'S Steyne Hotel, Booth No. 9, with the very best of ale, spirits, &c.

RANDWICK RACES.—No. 10 BOOTH.—W. R. SHEAD (Britannia Hotel, Woolloomooloo-street), begs to inform his friends and the public that he has taken the above Booth, where he will supply his usual first-class viands, &c. N.B.—Bottled ale and porter, 1s. 6d. per bottle. Glass of ale and sandwich, 6d.

RANDWICK RACES.—JAMES COLLINS, of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, Erskine and Clarence streets, begs to inform his numerous friends and the public that he has furnished a booth on the Randwick Racecourse, with every requisite to fortify and comfort the inner man. He therefore solicits a visit.
Luncheon at any hour.

RANDWICK RACES. RANDWICK RACES.—H. REYNOLDS and W. SHIRLEY wish to intimate to their friends and the public, that they have taken No. 11 Booth at Randwick, where they will have good drinks and first-class refreshments, and by strict attention and civility, they hope to merit a fair share of their patronage.

TATTERSALL'S HOTEL.—WILLIAM JOHN O'BRIEN having taken the Hotel under the Grand Stand at Randwick, for a term of years, from the committee of the Australian Jockey Club, will cater for the sporting public in his usual style.

TATTERSALL'S HOTEL.
RANDWICK RACES.
LUNCHEON for the Jockey Club, in the Jockey Club Room, in the hotel under the Grand Stand.
WILLIAM JOHN O'BRIEN.

TATTERSALL'S HOTEL.
RANDWICK RACES.
LUNCHEON for the Public, in the Hotel under the Grand Stand.
WILLIAM JOHN O'BRIEN.

SCOTCH PIE SHOP, 103, King-street, two doors from Pitt-street.—E. FITZGERALD begs to call the attention of the public of Sydney to the above establishment, where they can be supplied with a superior Scotch pie and an excellent cup of coffee for sixpence. Also, pastry, buns, Madeira cakes, pound cakes, sponge cakes, Garibaldi cake, jellies, custards, &c. Sydney and Melbourne papers kept. E. FITZGERALD, 103, King-street; and 724, George-street, Sydney.

THE ROYAL HOTEL COMPANY, Sydney.—WILLIAM JAMES WILSHIRE, manager.

TURKISH BATH, Bligh-street.—By desire of many bathers, the Bath will be kept open, as formerly, till 8 p.m.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—Mr. MOENS, of Brussels, Belgium, No. 7, Galerie Bortier, will forward 6d each for any number of penny and twopenny Postage STAMPS of the first issue of New South Wales—those with the view of Sydney; and 3d each for threepenny stamps of the same date.

W. KING, Pianoforte Maker.—Instruments tuned and repaired. Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

£400 AND £300, in two or more sums, to LEND on city freehold property. G. F. BENBOW, Solicitor, 114, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

£1000 TO LEND, in small sums as required. S. ASHLIN, Pitt-st., opposite Union Bank.

£1200 IN SUMS of £100, £250, £300, and £500, to LEND. C. H. ROOKE, 324, George-st.

LOST, a Gold PENCIL CASE, in Paddington; finder rewarded at F. ATTERTON'S, Grocer, Paddington.

LOST, a Packet of DOCUMENTS of the brig Thames. Any party leaving them at Messrs. GIFFORD and BROS', Macquarie-place, will receive 10s. reward.

LOST.—A Rose COCKATOO, whoever returns the same to E. VOSS, 609, George-street, will receive ten shillings reward.

LOST on Monday evening, a PORTEMONNAIE, containing 10 Dinner and Ball Tickets. Any person bringing the same to F. ALCHIN, 15, Wentworth-place, will be rewarded.

BROWN TERRIER, near hind leg lame, MISSING since Easter Monday, answers to "Bob." Ten shillings reward if returned to Mr. BENBOW, 103, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, in George-street, the DRAWINGS of the Victoria Theatre. If left at the Box Office of the Theatre, the finder will be paid the above reward.

£2 REWARD.—LOST, on the night of Wednesday, the 5th of April, or early on Thursday morning the 6th, from off the mail, between Penrith and Bowenfels, One BLACK LEATHER BAG, containing wearing apparel, and labeled on handle, Mrs. Armstrong, Keene Swany. Any person returning the same "as it was lost," to Mr. FINN, Hartley; or Mr. CORDEROY, Bowenfels, will receive the above reward.

ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Applications must be made to the Secretary, 125, Elizabeth-street, on or before the 1st June next, by Members of the Society requiring the SEED WHEAT, and other Seeds recently received from England, viz.: Chidham, Hallet's Pedigree, Nursery, Browick, and Lammas Wheats; Sowing Flax, Hemp, White Mulberry, and Tobacco.

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Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 2nd May, 1865.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES. —Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the terms of the notice be strictly complied with.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Court House, Stony Creek.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 16th May.
Great Western Railway: Laying and Ballasting Permanent Way —River Nepean to Blackheath.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 23rd May.

W. M. ARNOLD.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 18th April, 1865.

LAND SALES.—In pursuance of the provisions of "The Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861," I, the Minister for Lands, do hereby notify that the following lots of land will be offered for sale, by public auction, at the undermentioned places, at 11 o'clock on the days specified, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. (Deposit 25 per cent.)

JOHN ROBERTSON.

BATHURST (at the Land Agent's Office), on TUESDAY, 23rd MAY.—COUNTRY LOTS.—Counties of Roxburgh, Bathurst, and Westmoreland. Parishes of Winburn, Jesse, Arkell, Baring, Kendale, and Bolton: 40 acres near the head of Butler Creek, about 1 mile northerly from T. Maher's 821 acres, about 3 miles easterly from Peel, portion 35; 109 acres on the left bank of Blackfellow's Creek, at the crossing of the road from Bathurst to Sofala, about 9 miles north easterly from Peel, portion 58; 2 lots (40 acres and 42 acres 1 rood) adjacent to J. Anderson's 320 acres, about 3 miles northerly from Rockley, portions 22 and 23; 100 acres adjoining the south-east corner of W. Todd's 44 acres, at the confluence of Captain King's and Stony Creek, portion 45; 15 lots (30 to 54 acres) on and near Sidmouth Valley Creek, adjacent to the south boundary of W. Scott's 100 acres, about 18 miles south-easterly from Bathurst; 14 lots (31 acres 1 rood to 49 acres 3 roods) about 17 miles from Bathurst, on and near the road to Sydney, adjacent to the south boundary of Kinghorne's 1221 acres, the east boundary of Raine's 2000 acres, adjoining the north boundary of J. Lowe's 640 acres, and adjacent to the west boundary of R. Lowe's 2000 acres at Sidmouth Valley. (Upset price, £1 per acre.)—SUBURBAN LOT. County of Roxburgh. Parish of Yetholme: 2 acres 1 rood 4 perches within the village reserve at Badger Brush or Fryingpan Creek, on the Bathurst Road, portion 32. (Upset price, £3 per acre.)—TOWN LOTS. County of Bathurst. Parish of Bathurst: 17 lots (1 rood 28 perches to 2 roods 39 perches) in the town of Bathurst, allotments 11 to 13 of section 119; 2 to 8, 10, 11, and 15 to 19 of section 124. (Upset price, £50 per acre.)—See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 68.

COOMA (at the Police Office), on FRIDAY, 26th MAY.—Country Lots. Counties of Wallace and Beresford. Parishes of Cooma, Bunyan, Jillimatong, and Tinderry: 2 lots (320 acres each) on and near Matong and Crisp's Creeks, and about 7 miles above the confluence of Matong Creek and Snowy River; 3 lots (33, 24, and 50 acres) on Cooma Back Creek, on and near the road from Jillimatong to Cooma, adjoining and near the north boundary of Haines' 21 acres, in the south-western environs of Cooma, portions 114 to 116; 59 acres adjoining the southern boundary of W. Bradley's 161 acres, on the road from Cooma to Umaralla and Sydney, about 2 miles north-easterly from Cooma, portion 2; 2 lots (177 and 59 acres) on the road from Woolway to Cooma, adjoining a portion of 100 acres about 7 miles south-westerly from Cooma, portions 6 and 7; 71 acres about half a mile westerly from J. Walters' 22 acres 3 roods, on Cooma Back Creek, about 3 miles south-westerly from Cooma, portion 12; 40 acres at Good-night Barlow, near Micaligo, on the right bank of Ryrie's Creek, opposite Ryrie Brothers' 161 acres, about 7 miles northerly from Colinton. (Upset price, £1 per acre.)—TOWN LOTS. County of Beresford. Parishes of Umaralla and Cooma: 6 lots (2 roods each) in the village of Umaralla, at the confluence of Big Badja and Umaralla Rivers, about 12 miles north easterly from Cooma, allotments 1 to 3 and 8 to 10 of section 8; 13 lots (1 rood 6¼ perches to 1 acre) in the town of Cooma, allotments 2 and 5 to 12 of section 51, 1 to 4 of section 52. (Upset price, £8 per acre.)—See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 68.

GOSFORD (at the Police Office), on TUESDAY, 23rd MAY.—County of Northumberland. Parish of Kincumber: 2 lots (14 acres and 30 acres 2 roods) near Wamberal Lagoon, adjoining and near the north boundary of T. and J. Gleeson's 195 acres 2 roods 16 perches, about 5 miles easterly from Gosford, portions 3-5 and 3-6; 4 lots (40 and 41 acres) adjoining the eastern boundary of C. H. N. Matcham's 2560 acres, near Brisbane Water, portions 4-2 to 4-6; 3 lots, G, H, I (20 and 27 acres) near Brisbane Water, about half a mile easterly from C. H. N. Matcham's 2560 acres, portions 4-1, 4-6, 4-7; 40 acres near Wamberal, about three-quarters of a mile easterly from C. H. N. Matcham's 2560 acres, portion 4-8; 3 lots, K, L, M (17 to 40 acres) adjoining the east boundaries of lots G, H, I, portions 4-9 to 4-11; 4 lots (26 to 41 acres) adjacent to the northern boundary of lot K, and about 1 mile easterly from C. H. N. Matcham's 2560 acres, portions 4-12 to 4-15; 2 lots (40 and 42 acres) on Krina Creek and near Brisbane Water, on the road from Gosford to Tumbi Umbi, adjoining the northern boundary of C. H. N. Matcham's 2560 acres, portions 4-16 and 4-17. (Upset price, £1 per acre.)—TOWN LOTS. County of Northumberland. Parish of Wallarah: 7 lots (2 roods to 1 acre 3 roods 8 perches) in the village of Norah, at Cabbagetree Harbour, allotment 1 of section 30, 1 of section 48, 1 to 5 of section 52. (Upset price, £8 per acre.)—See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 68.

GUNNEDAH (at the Police Office), on FRIDAY, 26th MAY.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of Buckland. Parishes of Carroll and Cooridoon: 8 lots (77 to 330 acres) on and near the right bank of the Namoi River, on the road from Gunnedah to Carroll, and lying at distances varying from 1 chain to 1½ mile, in a southerly and a south westerly direction, from the town of Carroll, portions 29, 21 to 23, 25 to 28. (Upset price, £1 per acre.)—See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 68.

HARTLEY (at the Police Office), on FRIDAY, 26th MAY.—COUNTRY LOTS. Counties of Cook and Westmoreland. Parishes of Lidsdale, Cox, Lett, Lowther, Antonio, Norway, Mozart, Bindo, and Canbenang: 40 acres adjoining the west boundary of J. Bishop's 40 acres, near the head of Cox's River, adjacent to the road from Bowenfels to Mudgee, portion 3-1; 35 acres 2 roods adjoining the west boundary of J. Walker's 36 acres 2 roods 35 perches, and about a quarter-mile westerly from Andrew Brown's 640 acres (Monangroo), about 8 miles north-westerly from Hartley, portion 3-6; 3 lots (42, 45, 54 acres) on the road from Bowenfels to Mudgee, near the head of Cox's River, and about 1 mile northerly from J. Walker's 2000 acres (Wallerawang), about 10 miles north-westerly from Hartley, portions 3-35 to 3-37; 6 lots (29 and 40 acres) at Walerawang, near Piper's Flat, on and near the Bathurst and Mudgee Roads, adjacent to the western boundary of J. Walker's 2000 acres, about 10 miles north-westerly from Hartley, portions 44 to 49; 39 acres adjoining the northern boundary of Walker's 2000 acres (Walerawang), portion 3-42; 2 lots (33 and 30 acres) adjacent to the road from Bowenfels to Mudgee, near the head of Cox's River, adjoining and near the northern boundary of J. Bishop's 30 acres, about 13 miles north-westerly from Hartley, portions 3-38 and 3-39; 7 lots (30 to 45 acres) on and near the road from Hartley to Bowenfels, near Brown's Gap, adjacent to the western boundary of M. J. Finn's 100 acres, about 4 miles northerly from Hartley, portions 2-IV, 2-V, 2-VII to 2-XI; 3 lots (32 acres 1 rood and 40 acres) near Mount Clarence, on and near Morris' and White's Creeks, adjacent to the northern boundary of J. Morris' 250 acres, and to the eastern boundary of M. J. Finn's 100 acres, about 4 miles northerly from Hartley, portions 2-XII to 2-XIV; 40 acres near One Tree Hill, on the road from Sydney to Bathurst, about 3 miles north-westerly from Blackheath and near the toll-gate, portion 3-31; 3 lots (40 acres each) on and near Yorkey's Creek, adjoining M. Bourke's two portions of 40 acres, about 1 mile southerly from Maxwell's 2460 acres on Cox's River, portions 51 to 53; 2 lots (40 and 44 acres) on and near Lowther's Creek, adjoining J. Bent's (now J. Grant's) 100 acres and R. Fellows' (now J. Grant's) 100 acres, portions 72 and 80; 40 acres on the right bank of Antonio's Creek, adjoining the southern boundary of W. Lawson's 640 acres, portion 107; 43 acres on the right bank of Jock's Creek, adjoining the southern boundary of M. Connor's 86 acres, near Jock's Bridge, portion 111; 80 acres at the Boggy Flats, adjoining the western boundaries of Dillon's 33 acres and Hodge's 30 acres, adjacent to the village of Oberon, portion 147; 41 acres on the right bank of Fish River Creek, about a quarter-mile below its confluence with Slippery Creek, portion 153; 30 acres near the left bank of Duckmaloi or Fish River, adjoining the south boundary of J. Hogan's 80 acres at Buckemall, portion 54; 14 acres 2 roods on one of the sources of Upper Run Creek, and adjoining Grant's and Doyle's (now Boyd's) portions, portion 40; 6 lots (32 to 46 acres) on and near the right bank of Ganbenang Creek, adjacent to B. Grant's 50 acres, near Marsden's Swamp, portions 115 to 120. (Upset price, £1 per acre.)—TOWN LOTS. County of Cook. Parish of Lidsdale: 8 lots (2 roods to 2 roods 20 perches) in the village of Rydal, allotments 1 and 2 of section 9, 1 to 4 of section 13, 1 and 2 of section 14. (Upset price, £8 per acre.)—See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 68.

RYLSTONE (at the Police Office), on FRIDAY, 26th MAY.—COUNTRY LOTS. Counties of Roxburgh and Phillip. Parishes of Clandulla, Rylstone, Goongal, Tayar, Tong Bong, and Dabee: 30 acres about 4 miles southerly from Lachlan Macquarie's 2000 acres, portion 15; 30 acres about 2 miles south-westerly from Lachlan Macquarie's 2000 acres, and about two miles north-westerly from previous lot, portion 16; 2 lots (40 and 50 acres) on the road from Bogee to Dabee, between about three-quarters of a mile and 1½ mile southerly from Lachlan Macquarie's 2000 acres, portions 42 and 43; 40 acres about three-quarters of a mile northerly from R. Smith's (now E. K. Cox's) 2160 acres. — Brymair, portion 9; 6 lots (30 to 46 acres) between the eastern boundary of Robert Smith's (now E. K. Cox's) 2160 acres (Brymair) and P. Hume's 74 acres, portions 4 and 6 to 10; 48 acres at Tong Bong, adjoining the northern boundary of J. Tayler's 33 acres, on Cudgegong River, portion 42; 48 acres adjacent to the north boundary of E. Cox's 960 acres, near Dabee, portion 19; 30 acres on the right bank of Goulburn River, at Drummer's Flat, about half a mile north westerly from J. M'Donald's 30 acres, portion 3-27; 40 acres on Bylong Creek, about 2 miles south-easterly from J. Lee's 97 acres, portion 3-32. (Upset price, £1 per acre.) —See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 68.

WEE WAA (at the Police Office), on WEDNESDAY, 31st MAY.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of White. Parish of Wee Waa: 3 lots (16 acres 1 rood, 11 acres, and 25 acres 2 roods) on and near the road from Walgett, in the south-eastern environs of Wee Waa, on the left bank of Wee Waa Creek, opposite Patrick Quinn's 59 acres and the police paddock. (Upset price, £1, £1 10s., and £2 per acre.) —TOWN LOTS. County of White. Parish of Wee Waa: 9 lots (2 roods each) in the town of Wee Waa, allotment 1 to 4 and 6 to 10 of section 17. (Upset price, £8 per acre.) —See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 68.

YASS (at the Police Office), on TUESDAY, 23rd MAY.—COUNTRY LOTS. County of King. Parishes of Yass, Dalton, Jerrara, and Crookwell: 100 acres on the right bank of Yass River, adjoining the eastern boundary of the village reserve at Derringullen and the southern boundary of S. Wilson's 44 acres 3 roods 8 perches, about 4 miles westerly from Yass, portions, 3-117; 2 lots (40 acres each) near Oolong Creek, adjacent to J. Alchin's portions, about 1¼ mile north-easterly from Dalton, portions 129 and 130; 40 acres on the right bank of Jerrara or Chain of Ponds Creek, adjoining J. Warne's 20 acres, portion 3-11; 40 acres adjoining the western boundary of J. Warne's 63 acres, on Crookwell River, portion 32; 40 acres adjoining the northern boundary of John Warne's 788 acres on Crookwell River, portion 34. (Upset price, £1 per acre.) —SUBURBAN LOTS. County of King. Parish of Dalton: 21 lots (1 acre 1 rood 9 perches to 2 acres 34 perches) at Dalton, allotments 2 and 3 of section 7, 1 to 4 of section 8, 1 to 6 of section 9, 1 to 4 of section 10, 1 and 2 of section 11, 1 and 2 of section 12, 2 of section 13. (Upset price, £4 per acre.)—TOWN LOTS. County of King. Parish of Dalton: 12 lots (1 rood 35 perches to 2 roods 8½ perches) in the town of Dalton, on Oolong Creek, about 6 miles north westerly from Gunning, allotments 1 to 4 and 8 of section 1, 5 of section 4, 3 and 8 of section 5; 2, 3, 9, and 10 of section 6. (Upset price, £8 per acre.)—See GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 68.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 25th April, 1865.

ROAD.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the line of Parish Road, from Kahibah towards Newcastle, mentioned in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of the 22nd September, 1863, (No. 182,) has been formally marked and opened by the proper officer, and that the same is now open for public use.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Crown Lands Office,
Brisbane, 6th April, 1865.

SURVEY OF RUNS.—The attention of the LESSEES and others is directed to the amended descriptions of the boundaries of the following Runs, published in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of the 17th of February, 1865, and also in the Supplement of the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of the 1st April.

E. W. LAMB, Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Name of Run.	Claimant for Lease.
LEICHHARDT DISTRICT.	
Emerald Downs	Dugald M'Pherson
Kingower	Ditto
Avoca	Ditto
Modewarra	Ditto
Middarra	Dugald M'Pherson
Ensham	Bank of Queensland (limited).
MARANOA DISTRICT.	
Apple Tree Vale	George Fullerton
Garden Ground	Ditto
Yellow Flower	Ditto
Byan Byan	John Deuchar
Mercurah	Ditto
Burgagah, No. 2	John Donald M'Lean
Southland	George Fullerton
Southland, No. 2	A. Fullerton
Clearwater	Peel River Land and Mineral Company
Chesterfield	Ditto
Lauristinus	M. Mackinnon
Vaucluse	Ditto
Cashmere	Peel River Land and Mineral Company
Altamont	M. Mackinnon
Otranto	Ditto
Albany	Ditto
Montpelier	Ditto
Laguna	H. D. Bloxham
Hillsborough	Ditto
Glenarm	Ditto
Bona Vista	Ditto
Ivanhoe	Ditto
Desideratum	Peel River Land and Mineral Company
Glenlyon	Ditto
Cypress Vale	Ditto
Yourangie, No. 1	Mort and Cameron
Crinilus Topas	Malcolm Mackinnon
Yourangie, No. 4	Mort and Cameron
Gorinna	Ditto
Mombah	Ditto
Undulgumbal	Ditto
Drysdale Ponds, No. 1	
Ditto, No. 2	
Ditto, No. 3	
Ditto, No. 4	
Ditto, No. 5	
Lower Maranoa, No. 1	
Ditto, No. 2	
SOUTH KENNEDY DISTRICT.	
Scartwater	The Union Bank of Australia
Strondwater	Ditto
St. Annes	Ditto
Llanarth	Ditto
Mount Wyatt	Fredk. John Byerley
Conradsdorf	Henry Beit
Oaklands	Ditto
Smedley	Ditto
Caerphilly	The Union Bank of Australia
Mount Kromon	Ditto
Mount Kromon (Back Block)	Ditto
Mount Mary	James, Thomas, and Francis Earl
Hidden Valley	Ditto
Mount Ely	Ditto
Corrievahn	C. J. and K. M. Royds
Conway, No. 1	Ditto
Ditto, No. 2	Ditto.
NORTH KENNEDY DISTRICT.	
Graham	Henry Beit
Mount M'Connell	Ditto
Heidelberg	James Mead
Newlands	Henry Beit.

Plans of the abovenamed runs may be seen and all information obtained on application at this Office.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Capital, £400,000.
With unlimited liability of Shareholders.
Established 1836.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1857.
Office, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS.
Alexander Stuart, Esq., Chairman.
William H. Eldred, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
Alexander Campbell, Esq. J. Grafton Ross, Esq.
Charles Smith, Esq. Edward Wyld, Esq.
London Agents—Messrs. Brown and Co., 62, Moorgate-street.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCES
Effected at lowest current rate of premium, particulars of which can be obtained at the office.
Marine Policies to Great Britain granted in triplicate, and made payable in London if required.
HENRY T. FOX, Secretary.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Capital, £500,000. Reserve Fund, £70,000.
Head Office, Collins-street, Melbourne.
Fire and marine risks insured at lowest current rates.
Fire losses payable in Sydney. Marine losses in Sydney, Melbourne, or London.
Life policies issued subject to special advantages.
MONTEFIORES and Te KLOOT, Exchange Corner.

FIRE INSURANCE.—
Office, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 18 Vict., 1855.
SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital..........£250,000.
DIRECTORS.
J. F. Josephson, Esq., M.L.A., Chairman.
Richard Jones, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
M. E. Murnin, Esq.
The Hon. S. D. Gordon, Esq., M.L.C.
T. C. Breillat, Esq.
James R. Fairfax, Esq.
Surveyor—James Hume, Esq.
Secretary—Mr. Joseph Dyer.
The Sydney Insurance Company issues policies for protection against fire, for sums ranging from £100 to £10,000. The subscribed capital is £250,000, with unlimited liability of a large and wealthy colonial proprietary. The rates of insurance range from 3s. per cent. to 6s. 6d. per cent., for brick or stone dwellings, and from 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per cent. for brick or stone shops, stores, and places of business. Wooden buildings are charged special rates. Losses promptly settled. £40,000 has been paid by this Company for fire losses within the past eight years. Small accidents, from fires in dwellings or shops, are recognised as claims, and equitably settled. This being a colonial institution, the whole of the profits are retained in the colony, instead of being transmitted to England.
Further information can be obtained, and applications will be filled up without any expense to the applicant, at the Offices, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £150,000.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1851.
Office: George-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS.
Robert B. Dickson, Esq., Chairman
Frederick H. Dangar, Esq.
Richard Jones, Esq.
John Fairfax, Esq.
James Henderson, Esq.
The Hon. William Walker, Esq., M.L.C.
AUDITORS:
John Brewster, Esq., and William Watson, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain James Malcolm.
SECRETARY
Robert Garrett, Esq.
AGENTS IN LONDON ...... Messrs. Atkins and Co.
" AUCKLAND .... Mr. Thomas H. Mabin
" ADELAIDE .... Messrs. Joseph Stilling and Co.
" BRISBANE .... " Molison, Black, and Smith.
" DUNEDIN .... " Cargill and Co.
" MELBOURNE .. " Woodville, Jarrett, and Co.
" NELSON ...... " Nath. Edwards and Co.
" ROCKHAMPTON " Hutchinson, Hunter, and Co.
Risks on goods taken to all parts, at the current rates of premium.
Policies on wool, goods, gold, &c., to Great Britain, granted in triplicate, payable in London in case of loss, by Messrs. Atkins and Co., who also issue policies on behalf of the Company, on risks from Great Britain to the Australian colonies, payable in case of loss either in Sydney or London.
Time policies granted on vessels at rates according to the nature of the trade in which they are employed.
Goods stowed on deck are not covered by the Company's policies unless specially named.
Sydney, 1st November, 1864.

TRUST AND AGENCY COMPANY OF AUSTRALASIA. (Limited).
Capital, £500,000.
ADVANCES made on Pastoral Securities, Freehold Estates, &c.
Solicitors
Melbourne—Messrs. Barton and Hollins.
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO.,
Melbourne,
Managing Agents for Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY FOR FIRE INSURANCE,
LIFE ASSURANCE AND FIDELITY GUARANTEE.
Fire Insurance at current rates.
Life Assurance and Guarantee Policies issued separately, or at reduced rates if combined.
The premiums charged in each department are the lowest that can be adopted with safety to the assured and the society.
FREDERICK J. JACKSON, Resident Secretary.
34, Hunter-street, Sydney.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—A BRANCH of this Bank has been established at WENTWORTH, Darling River, for the transaction of all usual banking business.
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney 23rd November, 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—It is hereby notified that a Branch of this institution has been OPENED TO-DAY at DUBBO, for the transaction of all usual banking business, under the conduct of Mr. James Holmes.
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, February 13th.

MARYBOROUGH, WIDE BAY, QUEENSLAND. —The undersigned, having large and commodious premises immediately adjacent to the Queen's Wharf, is prepared to transact all business connected with stations, as well as receiving and forwarding goods, produce, &c., upon the most favourable terms. Reference—Messrs. J. T. Armitage and Co., Sydney.
J. E. BROWN.
April 27th.

SQUATTERS' ACCOUNTS.—The undersigned are prepared to make liberal Advances on Wool and other Produce consigned to their London friends, and to carry on Settlers' Accounts. FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., Spring-street.

AUSTRALIAN FURNITURE, FLOORCLOTH, CARPET, and BEDDING WAREHOUSE,
100, King-street, Sydney,
Established 1835.
JOHN HILL and CO., Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers, Wholesale and Export Manufacturers and Importers of Furniture, Cabinet-ware, &c., have always on hand a very large and well-selected stock of European and Colonial Furniture, of every description, unequalled in quality and design. Also,
Superior floorcloth and carpets, hearthrugs, felt squares, coir and China matting, door mats and slips, air and feather beds and pillows, horsehair, cocoa fibre, flax and flock mattresses, bolsters, &c., upholsterer's trimmings, &c., &c.
All kinds of fancy work, elegantly mounted
Portable furniture always on hand
Ships' cabins fitted up with despatch.
April 25.

FLOORCLOTH. FLOORCLOTH.—
Just landed, ex Jason, from London,
27 cases very superior floorcloth, for rooms, halls, stairs, and passages, comprising many new and very choice designs.
JOHN HILL and CO., 100, King-street, Sydney.
April 25.

ESTABLISHED 21 years.—Corner of Pitt and King streets.—Dr. EMANUEL, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist.—Artificial teeth, gold and vulcanite; teeth extracted, stopped. Moderate charges. Opposite Toogood's Hotel. N.B.—No connection with my old establishment, No. 330, George-street.

HEALTH RESTORED TO ALL by the excellent Medicines of Messrs. GRIMAULT and CO., chemists to H. I. H. Prince Napoleon, 7, Rue de la Feuillade, Paris.
Why do the medical profession and the public so extensively patronise the different medicines prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.?
1. Because this house, being indisputably the first in Paris, honoured with the patronage of the Court and of Prince Napoleon, is careful never to offer any preparations of doubtful efficacy.
2. Because their medicines embody all the most valuable and most recent discoveries in chemistry and therapeutics.
3. Because they are all most agreeable to the taste, pleasant to the eye, and may be taken without the least danger as well by children as by adults.
4. Because they are altogether different from those remedies, English, French, and American, prepared by manufacturers equally unacquainted with medicine and pharmaceutics, never having made either of them the object of scientific study.
5. Because these medicines are each of them specially intended only for a limited category of diseases arising from similar causes, and are not offered as a universal panacea for all the ills that flesh is heir to.
We therefore think we shall render great service to the public by briefly enumerating the principal medicines prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.
SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.—For centuries past physicians and chemists have been exerting their ingenuity to find a specific for diseases of the lungs, but till quite recently all their efforts have been fruitless. Recent discoveries, however, submitted to the Paris Academy of Medicine, and the most satisfactory experiments made in the hospitals especially devoted to consumption, in Paris, London, Berlin, and Vienna, have proved that this terrible scourge finds a powerful specific in the Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime, if taken before the disease has reached its last stage. Coughs, colds, catarrhs, bronchitis, influenza, hooping cough, are immediately relieved by this syrup, as are also persons suffering from asthma.
PILLS AGAINST DISEASES OF THE SKIN, by Professor Cazenave, head physician of the hospital St. Louis, Paris, employed with invariable success against herpetic affections, pimples, irritation, lichen eczema, ache, redness, and efflorescence of the skin. This medicine embodies the experience of thirty years of Professor Cazenave's extensive practice. Their use is in no case attended with danger.
PROFESSOR CAZENAVE'S PURGATIVE PILLS, composed of exclusively vegetable substances. They may be taken on any occasion when urgency is necessary, and they are entirely exempt from the inconvenience attending the blue pill, which contains mercury. They operate gently, without pain or colic, and give prompt relief in bilious attacks and affections of the liver and kidneys. They may be taken, with benefit, whenever the tongue is white or foul, the breath fœtid, and a distaste for food is experienced.
MATICO INJECTION and CAPSULES.—These two preparations, which constitute the newest and most remarkable remedy for contagious diseases in either sex, are composed exclusively of vegetable substances, without the slightest addition of mercury. Their action in all contagious affections is far more prompt and effective than that of any other medicine hitherto recommended. The Matico Capsules never fatigue the stomach or the bowels, like those of copaiba and cubebs. The Injection has no tendency to produce strictures, like those of a metallic base.
All the above medicines are sold in bottles bearing the signature of Grimault and Co. round the neck, and may be obtained of every druggist in town and country, and of the sole agents for New South Wales and Queensland, Messrs. J. and E. ROW, wholesale druggists, 219, Pitt-street, Sydney.

RECOMMENDED by the MEDICAL PROFESSION.—CHARCOAL LOZENGES, a remedy for Indigestion, Bile, Flatulence, Fetor of Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, &c.
Prepared and sold in packets, 1s. each, by CHARLES C. FINCH, chemist, 94, King-street.

INOCULATING VIRUS, for SALE, newly prepared, by J. POTTIE, V.S., Martyn's Horse Bazaar.

O'NEILL'S Sugar-coated Antibilious Pills, a sure cure for all diseases of the liver and stomach, are quite free from mercury, and possess all the active properties of a pill without the nauseous taste. In bottles, 1s. and 2s. each. E. H. O'NEILL, Chemist, corner of Pitt and King streets.

TO INVALIDS.—DAVENPORT'S TONIC SYRUP. —This syrup is a compound containing various elements requisite for a healthy sustenance of the body, and is found particularly serviceable in cases of debility arising from residence in warm climates, long sickness, or excessive fatigue. Strumous disease or scrofula is rapidly subdued by its influence. In all cases of debility, emaciation, indigestion, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, and lassitude, it is speedily efficacious. By the continuance of its administration for a few weeks, the most deteriorated constitution may be wholly restored to health.
Prepared by John T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, W.C., London, from a prescription of Dr. J. Collis Browne's; and sold wholesale by his agents in Sydney, Messrs. WORMS and CO., and retail by Mr. JENKINS, 252, George-street.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA has been, during 35 years, emphatically sanctioned by the medical profession, and universally accepted by the public as the best remedy for acidity of the stomach, heart-burn, headache, gout, and indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for ladies and children. Combined with the acidulated lemon syrup, it forms an agreeable effervescing draught, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During hot seasons, and, above all, in hot climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.
Manufactured by DINNEFORD and CO., 172, New Bond street, London; and sold by all chemists throughout the world.
Wholesale agents for Sydney, Messrs. J. and E. ROW, Pitt street; and Messrs. WORMS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

WORM LOZENGES.—The only proper form of administering worm medicines to children. The sale of these lozenges is increasing daily; and, being made in the form of an agreeable rose lozenge, no child will object to taking them. Prepared solely by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street.

LABELONYE'S CUBEB and CAPIVI LOZENGES —These Lozenges—the active principle of which is cubebs pepper united to pure capivi—does not fatigue the stomach; quickly stops blennorrhagic discharges of the worst kind, even those which have resisted cubebs or capivi taken separately.
To be had at LABELONYE and CO.'S, chemists and druggists, 19, Rue Bourbon Villeneuve, Paris; in Sydney, at J. and E. ROW'S, Pitt-street.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Insufficient clothing, and exposure to damp and cold, produce many diseases of the skin, and greatly aggravate the sufferings of the delicate and scrofulous. The utmost relief is obtained in such cases by using Holloway's remedies. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and all druggists.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—Dr. ROBERTS' POOR MAN'S FRIEND is confidently recommended to the public as an unfailing remedy for wounds of every description, scalds, scorbutic eruptions, burns, sore and inflamed eyes, &c. Sold in pots, 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 11s, and 22s each.
Also his Pilulæ Antiscrophulæ, confirmed by sixty years' experience to be one of the best alterative medicines ever offered to the public. They form a mild and superior family aperient, that may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet. Sold in boxes, 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, and 22s each.—Sold wholesale by the proprietors, BEACH and BARNICOTT, Bridport, Dorsetshire; by the London houses, and retail by all respectable medicine vendors in the colonies.

EAU DE VICHY.—We have this day forwarded to the following chemists a supply of "Eau de Vichy," in order that parties requiring the same may obtain it readily, and in any quantity:—
Mr. Jenkins .... } Sydney.
Kirchbaum .... }
Watson .... }
Sloper, William-street .... }
Rowling .... Parramatta.
HENRIQUES, JOUBERT, and CO.
Sole agents for the Imperial Establishment of Vichy.

CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.— FOR SALE THIS DAY.
LADIES'
No. 1. ALL LINEN, 1s 6d PER DOZEN
No. 2. ALL LINEN, 1s 11d PER DOZEN
No. 3. HEMMED, ALL LINEN, 2s 11d PER DOZEN
No. 3. ALL LINEN, HEMMED, 1s 5½d THE HALF-DOZEN
No. 4. HEMMED, ALL LINEN, 3s 11d PER DOZEN
No. 4. ALL LINEN, HEMMED, 1s 5½d THE HALF-DOZEN
No. 5. BEST QUALITY, HEMMED, 4s 9d PER DOZEN
No. 5. HEMMED, BEST QUALITY, 2s 4½d THE HALF-DOZEN.
GENTLEMEN'S
No. 1. ALL LINEN, HEMMED, 3s 4½d the HALF-DOZEN
No. 1. HEMMED, ALL LINEN, 6s 9d PER DOZEN
No. 2. ALL LINEN, HEMMED, 4s 9d THE HALF-DOZEN
No. 2. HEMMED, ALL LINEN, 9s 6d PER DOZEN
No. 3. ALL LINEN, HEMMED, 10s 9d PER DOZEN
No. 3. HEMMED, ALL LINEN, 5s 4½d THE HALF-DOZEN
No. 4. ALL LINEN, HEMMED, 6s THE HALF-DOZEN
No. 4. BEST QUALITY, 12s PER DOZEN.
The above goods are all hemmed ready for use.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.,
390, George-street,
Next door to the Post Office.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.— Our Importations in this Department comprise
MEN'S Tweed SUITS
BOYS' and Youths' Tweed SUITS
MEN'S Inverness CAPES
BOY'S and Youths' Inverness CAPES
MEN'S Black Cloth SUITS
Tweed, Doe, and Diagonal TROUSERS
BOYS' and Youths' Tweed and Cloth TUNICS
BOYS' Black Cloth SUITS
Ties, Braces, Collars, Shirts, Hats, Caps
MEN'S All-wool Tweed SUITS,
£1 19s 6d.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.,
390, George-street,
Next door to the Post Office.

NEW DRESS GOODS.—
Brown Checked MOHAIRS, wide, 6s 11d, 12 yards.
Humboldt Check MOHAIRS, wide, 6s 11d, 12 yards.
Azuline Checked MOHAIRS, wide, 6s 11d, 12 yards.
Green Check MOHAIRS, wide, 6s 11d, 12 yards.
Black Check MOHAIRS, wide, 6s 11d, 12 yards.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.,
390, George-street.

SILK DEPARTMENT.—
Our Importations for this season comprise
Rich Black Glaces, Black Ducapes
Coloured Glaces, Black and Coloured Reps
Fancy Check Glaces, fancy stripes
Black Gros Gran, Rich Plain Glaces
Black Glaces, wide width, 12 yards,
£1 9s 6d the dress.
Rich Fancy Checked Glaces, wide, 12 yards,
£1 15s the dress.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.,
390, George-street,
Next door to the Post Office.

FLOORCLOTHS.—
New Designs,
For Hall, Stairs, Passages, and Rooms, in every width.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.,
390, George-street,
Next door to the Post Office.

KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS.—
4 Bales, just landed.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.,
390, George-street,
Next door to the Post Office.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.—
Our Importations for this season comprise—
4 and 5 frame Brussels Carpets
Patent Wove Tapestry Carpets
2 and 3 ply Kidderminster Carpets
Patent Victoria Felts
All Wool Dutch Carpets
Brussels and Tapestry Stair Carpets
Venetian and Dutch Stair Carpets
Hearth Rugs, in every size, to match
Door Slips, Door Mats, Cocoa Mats
China Matting, Cocoa Matting
Patent Victoria Felts, 4 feet wide, 2s 11d per yard.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.,
390, George-street,
Next door to the Post Office.

PATENT WOVE TAPESTRY CARPETS ex John Duthie.
Just landed, several bales,
ALL NEW PATTERNS.
PATENT TAPESTRY CARPETS,
2s 9d per yard.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.,
390, George-street,
Next door to the Post Office.

CARPETS, &c.,
Now landing ex Jason, and John Duthie,
CROSSLEY'S NEW PATTERNS in
BRUSSELS CARPETS
PATENT TAPESTRY
BORDERED VICTORIA CARPETS, &c.
HODGSON and ALBERY,
Carpet Warehouse,
351, George-street.

PATENT FLOOR-CLOTHS,
Now landing ex John Duthie,
New Patterns,
In Every Width.
HODGSON and ALBERY,
Carpet Warehouse,
351, George-street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.— GREAT SALE of SEASONABLE GOODS, at BRITANNIA HOUSE, 357, George-street, Sydney.
CHARLES BATE AND CO.,
In consequence of the prolonged summer, and the large quantity of goods imported and opend by them for the AUTUMN AND WINTER SEASON, are now holding a
GREAT CLEARING SALE
of their stock of first-class
DRAPERY
Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Dresses
Millinery and Underclothing
Sewn Muslin and fancy goods
Hosiery, Men's Mercery, &c.
At extraordinary low prices, in order to make room for further shipments, expected shortly to arrive.
CHARLES BATE and CO., having determined to offer their superior stock at prices far below its value, this will be an opportunity rarely to be met with for making purchases.
Squatters, storekeepers, and heads of families may effect a considerable saving by taking advantage of this GREAT SALE.
The stock has been re-marked at an
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
CHARLES BATE and CO., Britannia House, 357, George-street, near English and Scottish Bank.

NEW AND SEASONABLE DRAPERY,
Purchased under most favourable circumstances,
FOR CASH.
W. L. SHEARD,
578, George-street,
(two doors from Bathurst-street.)
Clan and fancy tartan wool plaids, 1s 6½d
Good Aberdeen winseys, 8½d
Checked camlets, 6s 11d full dress
Knickerbocker tweeds, 10½d, worth 1s 3d
French merinos, best made, 2s 6½d yard
All-wool shawls, 8s 11d, worth 12s 6d
Black llama shawls, 4s 11d
Richly embroidered cashmere shawls, 12s 9d, worth 30s
Ladies' black cloth mantles, 5s 11d, new shapes
Children's sealskin jackets, from 2s 6d
Ladies' straw hats (good shapes), 1s 6d
10-4 damask table cloths, 3s 11d, all linen
1000 seaside boas, from 6½d
French coutille stays, 2s 11d pair
Chenille and twist nets, from 6½d
French bonnet ribbons, 4½d yard.
MEN'S CLOTHING AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
Men's mole trousers, 5s 11d, double stitched
Men's cheviot tweed trousers, 8s 9d, worth 12s 6d
Good tweed coats, from 5s 11d
Men's fancy vests, from 2s 6d
Scotch twill shirts, 2s 11d, lined backs
Crimean shirts, in great variety—cheapest in Sydney.
The whole of the above goods can be obtained at the advertised prices, together with others too numerous to mention, and, being sold for CASH only, will be found
POSITIVELY CHEAP.

VICTORIA HOUSE, PITT-STREET, SYDNEY. —FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE deem it advisable to inform their friends, the Ladies of Sydney, and the public generally, of the New Goods they now expect daily to receive by the Royal Mail Steamer Madras. By the Wonga Wonga they were in possession of the invoices of the several cases, and they have now the pleasure to give the following list of particulars:—
THREE CASES OF BLACK SILKS.
The same makes they have had so much pleasure in selling during the past two months, and for the wear of which they hold themselves responsible. The prices of these goods are now much higher in Europe, but having bought both largely and cheaply of them, FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE are determined to give their customers every advantage in the price, and will sell them at a small profit.
TWO CASES, 120 PIECES, FANCY SILKS.
These will be the new styles produced for the early Spring trades at home, and embrace all the new colourings.
ONE CASE EMBROIDERED POPLIN ROBES.
Among these are some French designs and manufacture, and different to anything hitherto shown in Sydney.
ONE CASE OF NEW STRAW BONNETS.
These are in split, tuscan, and fancy straw, some with open crowns.
ONE CASE MILLINERY BONNETS, from PARIS.
ONE CASE DITTO, from LONDON.
These will be shown immediately, and submitted at low prices, to induce ladies to purchase at once, as others will be so soon forward per next mail steamer.
THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS will also be augmented on arrival of the MADRAS:—
FRENCH KID GLOVES
RIBBONS
LACE AND EMBROIDERY
TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.
FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE,
Victoria House, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TRICOPHEROUS. Tricopherous.—Just landed. M'MAHON, next City Bank.

PORTMANTEAUS, in basil and solid leather, all sizes. M'MAHON, next City Bank.

RIMMEL'S PERFUMED ALMANAC for 1865, beautifully illustrated. M'MAHON.

FIREWORKS, wholesale and retail. Cheapest in Sydney is at the Civet Cat, 98, King-street.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—FIREWORKS and CHINESE CRACKERS cheaper than any other house in the colony. D. and S. M. LEVI, 108, Pitt-street next door to the Union Bank.

STAINED GLASS WINDOWS, from the Exhibition of 1862. LENEHAN and CO., Castlereagh-street.

M'CARROLL'S COMING.—
THE TWO BUTCHERS!
I've run so fast, I'm nearly out of breath—
That Phil. M'Carroll's frightened me to death.
Reading the HERALD first thing this morning,
What should I see but Phil. M'Carroll's "Warning!"
M'Carroll's coming! butchers clear the way;
M'Carroll's coming on the fifth of May.
I felt all over a sudden sort of shock,
And flat I fell across our chopping-block.
Having revived, at once I come to you,
Quick to consult, and see what's best to do;
I would suggest that we should seek "Protection,"
For our own member, at the last election,
Promised the butchers, should he get a seat,
He'd soon put down M'Carroll and his meat.
Pooh! pooh! what stuff—what is electioneering?
But wind and froth and clamorous cheering;
And as our member now has got his seat,
"Devil may care" about the price of meat—
Unless, indeed, he went himself to buy,
And then depend the cheapest place he'd try.
No use in talking—Phil. his plans has made,
And out he'll come to smash the winter trade;
We know too well he'll cut the prices down,
He gives no quarter when he storms a town,
I've tried all "dodges" every way to beat him,
The trade together cannot defeat him.
'Tis bad for me; but mind you what I say,
He'll slaughter every butcher on the Twelfth of MAY.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per lb.		Per lb.
Hind quarter of mutton	3d	Spice beef	4d
Fore ditto ditto	2d	Round beef, cooked	3d
By whole or half sheep	3d	German sausage	4d
Mutton chops	3½d	Black pudding	3d
Rump steak	2d	Beef sausage	1½d
Beef steak	1d	Pork ditto	6d
Boiling beef	1d	Legs of pork	5d
Corned beef	1d	Loins of pork	6d
Best ribs of roast beef	2d	Veal	3d
Chuck ribs of ditto	1½d	Suet	5d
Sirloin ditto	2d	Beef hams, by the whole	3d
Hind quarter beef	1½d	Ditto, by the piece	4d
Fore quarter beef	1d	Brawn	8d
White pudding	4d	Tripe	4d
Cow heels, each	5d	Ox tongues, each	1s 3d

PHILIP M'CARROLL.
Whitechapel Market, Botany Road, Redfern;
Corner Pitt and Market streets, Sydney;
William-street, Woolloomooloo;
Parramatta-street, nearly opposite the Newtown Road;
Botany, near Hollinshed's.

PICKLED Trout and Mackerel, in small kits, now landing. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

GALVANIZED Iron, plain and corrugated; galvanized iron tubing. R. WYNNE'S Stores, New Pitt-st.

GALVANIZED Iron Guttering, down pipe, &c., at reduced prices. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

BLASTING POWDER, best quality; Patent Tape Fuse. R. WYNNE'S Stores, New Pitt-street.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, BUILDERS, &c.— For SALE, now landing, a cargo of Colonial Hardwood TIMBER—blackbutt. About 30,000 feet, nearly all flooring boards, weatherboards, and 6 by 2½ joists.
JOHN GRAHAM, King-street West.

700,000 FEET Baltic, Oregon, and American TIMBER. GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine-street, and Parramatta-street.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON; ridging, guttering, piping, galvanized screws, nails, and bolts at reduced prices. GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw-mills, Erskine-street; Branch Yard, Parramatta-street.

2500 DOORS, Glazed Sashes, Casements, Mouldings, Skirtings, &c., on hand and made to order. GOODLET and SMITH.

COLONIAL HARDWOOD, Pine and Cedar, on hand, and cut to order. GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine-st.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

600,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Shingles, Cedar. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-st.

300,000 FEET Baltic, Oregon, Clear Pine. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street.

IRONBARK GIRDERS, Dray poles, Shafts, Posts, Rails, and Palings. WILLIAM JOLLY and CO.

800,000 FEET American Pine, of every description, and Colonial Hardwood, Doors, Sashes, &c. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

OARS, OARS.—1000 Ash Oars, 10 feet to 20 feet. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

PITCH PINE, T. and G., a small lot; Shingles, Palings, &c. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

SPARS.—Round Spars of every description. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

SHINGLES, Shingles.—Best Lake Macquarie Forest Oak. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Coal Depot.

COAL, Wood, Breeze, Charcoal, Ironbark Posts and Rails, 5, 6, and 7 feet Palings, Shingles and Laths. All orders faithfully and punctually executed. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

FOR SALE, a cargo of Wallsend COAL. MOLISON and BLACK.

HORSES and Vehicles lent on Hire. GIBSON'S Repository, opposite School of Arts, 282, Pitt-street.

COW and CALF, for SALE. Apply to JOHN HOLLIDAY, at R. W. Newman's, Esq., Waverley.

FOR SALE, the CARGO of Waratah COALS, 170 tons ex City of Newcastle. R. TOWNS and CO.

HORSE, for SALE.—A handsome chesnut HORSE, nearly 16 hands, accustomed to carry a lady, and has been in harness. To be seen at Messrs. BURT and CO.'s, Pitt-street.

HORSE, DOGCART, and HARNESS for SALE, a handsome turnout. The dogcart is thoroughly good and nearly new, and the horse is well bred and a fast trotter. The owner having no further use for them. For particulars apply to Mr. SANDON, Stationer, 318, George-street.

FOR SALE.—Handsome sliding-seat Buggies and single-seated Buggies; also, a handsome Napoleon Carriage and Harness. Apply at F. and E. ARTHUR'S, Elizabeth-street.

KANGAROO DOGS for SALE, male and female, at MARTYN'S Horse Bazaar.

BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND.—To be SOLD, the Lease, Goodwill, Stock, and Furniture of that well known old established house, known as the ROYAL AUSTRALIAN SHOOTING GALLERY, with Oyster and Refreshment Rooms attached, situate in Edward street, corner of Queen-street, within three minutes' walk of the wharves, and in the centre of the town. The present proprietor can safely say he is doing one of the best businesses in the town, and is only leaving the colony in consequence of ill health. For particulars apply to Mr. J. J. WILSON, Treasury Hotel, Queen-street; or to the proprietor, Mr. G. PRICE.

FOR PRIVATE SALE (in consequence of the death of one of the partners), that valuable PASTORAL PROPERTY, known as EMERALD DOWNS, comprising six blocks of first-class grazing country, situated on the Nogoa River, Retreat, and Teresa Creeks. Estimated capability, 45,000 sheep.
With the above will be sold
9250 mixed sheep, more or less
200 cattle, ditto
19 horses.
For further particulars, apply to ROBERT EARWAKER, Emerald Downs, via Marlborough.

TO ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS, or MILLWRIGHTS.—For SALE or LEASE, the PREMISES occupied by the undersigned, situate in George-street, town of Bathurst, and well adapted for carrying on any of the above businesses. The premises consist of two shops, each 33 feet by 20 feet, and contain forge, turning lathe, with back speed and slide rest; 2 vices, switch block, &c., &c., with about 40 tons cast metal. This would be a capital opportunity for an industrious man, with whom the proprietor would deal liberally, he leaving the colony. WILLIAM DRUCK, George-street, Bathurst.

FOR SALE or LEASE, CHELSEA HOUSE, Chelsea-street. Apply Mr. GEORGE LANGHORNE, Newtown; or Mr. THOMAS WILLIAMS, solicitor, Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE, 20 acres of LAND, fit for a market garden; situate near Manly. Apply to R. Berry, Bakers' Arms, Cumberland-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, 4 Acres of LAND on the Bedlam Road, within three minutes' walk of the church at Ryde, on which is a 4-roomed COTTAGE and kitchen, at present occupied by Mrs. O'Brien. Apply to T. W. BOWDEN, 154, Pitt-street.

SUPERIOR SHEEP PROPERTY for SALE, by private contract. NARRENDERA and HULONG, two magnificent stations on the North Bank of the Lower Murrumbidgee.
1st. Narrendera station will be sold with about 38,000 mixed sheep of first-class quality, warranted sound and never diseased. This station is about 60 miles below Wagga Wagga, and about 140 miles from Echuca, being thus within very easy travelling distance of communication with Victoria by railway.
2nd. Hulong station will be sold with about 8000 mixed sheep of first-class quality, warranted sound and never diseased. This station is about 90 miles below Wagga Wagga, and within 130 miles of railway communication with Victoria by Echuca.
Both of the stations are possessed of all the necessary improvements and appliances required for the conduct of first-class sheep establishments; but as they are so well known as to render unnecessary the insertion of any detailed description in an advertisement, intending purchasers are referred for price, terms, and all other particulars to EDWARD FLOOD, 120, Botany-street, Sydney.

SHEEP STATION for SALE, on Merool Creek, Lachlan District, with 4000 first-class SHEEP. Apply STEPHEN and STEPHEN, New Pitt-street.

TO SHIPPERS and OTHERS.—666 FAT WETHERS.—The undersigned has for SALE at Homebush (in lots to suit purchasers), 666 Fat Wethers. THOMAS DAWSON, Auctioneer, and Stock and Station Agent, Post Office Chambers, George-street, Sydney.

PRIME YOUNG SHEEP.—For SALE and delivery at Clifton, Darling Downs, Queensland—
6000 ewe weaners, equal sexes.
2000 maiden ewes.
For further particulars apply to the superintendent, E. MARLAY, Esq., Clifton, Drayton.
W. B. TOOTH.
Strathmore, Glebe Point, May 1st.

SHEEP and CATTLE for SALE, by the undersigned:—
EWES.—29,700 on Darling Downs stations
5,000 on Comet ditto
12,500 on Dawson ditto
12,000 on Burnett ditto
WETHERS.—45,000 on Darling Downs ditto
10,000 on Burnett ditto
WEANERS.—26,000 on Darling Downs, &c., ditto
RAMS.—Of the best blood, from imported stock at best stations in Queensland.
STORE BULLOCKS, HEIFERS, &c., on the Clarence, New England, Darling Downs, Burnett, &c., &c.
BULLS.—The progeny of the best imported stock, both in New South Wales and Queensland.
HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

RAMS for SALE.—Pure Saxon Merino Rams, bred at Mudgee; warranted never to have been diseased; ages 6 to 12 months. Heifers for Sale, in the Clarence River district, bred by Bundock, Baines, and Co.
J. DE V. LAMB.
Mutual Provident Offices.

STATIONS, STORE SHEEP, and CATTLE.— For SALE, in New South Wales and Queensland
First-class sheep and cattle stations
Small stations and new country for beginners
Store ewes and wethers
Store bullocks, cows, and mixed herds.
P. N. TREBECK, stock and station broker, 8, Margaret-street.

L. M. HARRISON (late R. Forbes), Stock and Station Agents, 78, King-street, Sydney, has for SALE.—
WELLINGTON DISTRICT, prime fattening station, with 5000 sheep, large capabilities, ten-roomed house. A rare chance for a beginner.
WARREGO RIVER, one of the finest properties in the country; joins the celebrated runs of Messrs. Burns, Mayne, and Ward, capable of carrying 60,000 sheep, abundance of grass and water. On this squattage there are about 6600 sheep.
LEICHHARDT DISTRICT.—On the Dawson waters, eight blocks of magnificent country, forming one of the finest squattages in Queensland; substantial house, new woolshed (shingled), garden, vineyard, paddocks, 14 out-stations, with huts, yards, &c. On this run there are about 23,000 sheep.
Parties requiring information relative to the above, or on any matter connected with stock and stations, are recommended to communicate with L. M. HARRISON, by post, when an immediate answer will be transmitted.

SQUATTERS. SQUATTERS. SQUATTERS.— STORE SHEEP AND CATTLE WANTED.
40,000 Store Sheep, equal sexes, 2 to 5 years old
10,000 Breeding Ewes, deliverable as far north as possible.
4,000 Store Cattle, principally female, ditto
2,000 ditto ditto, mixed, deliverable near Bourke.
L. M. HARRISON (late R. Forbes), 78, King-street.

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at half-past 3 o'clock.

QUESTIONS.

Dr. LANG asked the Colonial Secretary, "Whether it is the intention of the Government to form a distinct police district, with the town of Forbes on the Lachlan River for its head-quarters?"

Mr. COWPER said that this question had not been taken into consideration by the Government. If he understood the question rightly, it had reference to land more than to police, as applications for conditional purchase under the Land Law had to be made to the Bench of the district in which the land was situated. No doubt, this was inconvenient, and especially in this district, and he would promise that the subject should be inquired into and should receive his earliest attention.

Dr. LANG asked the Secretary for Lands, "Whether it is the intention of the Government to afford any additional facilities, as compared with those afforded at present, for carrying out free selection in the tract of country around the town of Forbes, on the Lachlan River?"

Mr. ROBERTSON said that by operation of law at the end of this year a large tract of land around Forbes would be open to free selection. The operation of taking it up would, however, be impeded by the Gold-fields Regulations, which were made on the belief that these were gold-fields of an extensive nature. It appeared desirable that a large quantity of land around Forbes should be withdrawn from the Gold-fields reserve, and he should recommend that this be done. These two changes would leave the right of conditional purchase sufficiently open.

Mr. FORSTER asked the Colonial Secretary, "What were the circumstances which led to the disbandment of the Volunteer police recently organised by the Government for the pursuit of bushrangers in the Southern districts, under the commands respectively of Mr. J. E. Liardet and Mr. John Oakes?"

Mr. COWPER said he hoped that the House and the hon. member would not think him disrespectful when he stated that he had no further information beyond that he had already given.

Mr. FORSTER: Are there any papers or correspondence in reference to the subject?

Mr. COWPER: None.

FORMAL MOTIONS.

Mr. MACLEAY moved, "1. That a select committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the present state of the defences of Port Jackson, and other harbours in the colony, and the best means of effectually guarding them against foreign attack. 2. That the report of the select committee on harbour defences, appointed on 1st July, 1863, with the evidence taken by the said committee, and all documents referred to it, be referred to such committee. 3. That such committee consist of Mr. Cowper, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Martin, Mr. Forster, Mr. Piddington, Mr. Egan, Mr. Hart, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Brown, and the mover." Carried.

Mr. PICKERING moved, "That there be laid upon the table of this House copies of all correspondence that may have taken place between the Government and the commissioners on the Gold-fields North, or other persons, having reference to the questions asked by him in this House on the 21st March, and replied to by the Minister for Lands." Carried.

Mr. CALDWELL moved, "That the petition presented by him on the 28th April, from J. W. Heir, as attorney for Francis Todhunter, in reference to the Randwick, Coogee, and other Roads Investment Bill, be printed." Carried.

Mr. MORRICE moved, "That the petition from certain inhabitants of Sutton Forest, in reference to the Newspaper Postage Act, presented by him on 28th April, be printed." Carried.

Mr. FARNELL moved—"1. That the bill to transfer the Parramatta Market to the Council of the Municipality of Parramatta be referred to a select committee for consideration and report. 2. That such committee consist of the following members, viz., Mr. Driver, Mr. Neale, Mr. Tighe, Mr. Lee, Mr. Rodd, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Tunks, Mr. Fenell, and the mover." Carried.

PETITION.

Mr. TIGHE presented a petition from Mr. Richard Sadleir against the Church of England Synods Bill. Received.

SQUATTING TENURE.

Mr. WHITE said that, in moving the motion standing in his name, he had to regret that it had not fallen into abler hands than his to deal with it. He was not prepared, when he put the notice on the paper, for the amount of interest that it would excite in the public mind, nor for the amount of misrepresentation it would receive from the public prints. One journal in particular had described it as an insidious motion, and had attached to it a meaning that certainly he had no intention whatever to give to it. He hoped, however, that as he was certainly the best judge in the matter, the House would receive the meaning he wished to convey from himself and from his own mouth alone. He thought he might fairly ask that of the House. The position he desired to establish was a simple one, and in dealing with it he should endeavour to express himself as clearly and concisely as he could; and as the time of the House was limited, he should occupy as little of it as possible, consistently with bringing the matter fairly before the House. The position he should first endeavour to establish was that it was for the benefit of the public in this country that the lands should be administered with a view to the general interests of the people, and not for the benefit of any particular class of the community. In this he believed was involved the security of tenure by pastoral tenants of the Crown; and he would endeavour to show that this security could be given to them without in any way impeding the settlement of the country,—or without interfering in any way with the facilities afforded by the present land laws for the acquisition of land by men of small means, or with the principles of the Act. If he could establish this proposition, he believed he might reasonably ask the House to assent to the motion before it. He had noticed with some regret that on almost every occasion when the land laws had been discussed there was a disposition to foster a spirit of animosity between different classes of the community, but especially between the free selectors, as they were called, and the squatters. He desired to state that he had no sympathy with those persons who desired to foster such feelings. As far as he was concerned, he had always held the opinion that the body of free selectors were a most respectable and industrious portion of the community—men entitled to as much consideration as any other section of the public. He had never expressed a contrary opinion, and in dealing with this question he hoped hon. members would speak as respectfully of these men as they deserved. No one more than myself desired to see the country settled by an industrious population—by people who had a stake in the country as freehold proprietors; but he hoped that in the course of the present discussion the question would not be narrowed down to such limits as those. He hoped to see it treated upon the broader ground, that the administration of the public lands should be for the benefit of the whole community. He had observed that when some matters of great importance had been brought before the House, they had been set aside by a statement that the time was not opportune—that it was necessary this should be a short session, and that therefore no one had a right to bring forward any question that would cause discussion. This was a matter highly necessary to be dealt with at once, and in bringing it forward it could scarcely be supposed that he was actuated by any hostility to the Ministry. He hoped, therefore, no hon. member would be deterred from voting upon it according to his own convictions. In opening the question he would desire to go back to a period antecedent to the passing of the present land laws. Under the old system, as the law stood, we were aware it was almost impossible for any large number of persons with small means to purchase or obtain land on any terms whatever. The object of the present land laws and their chief feature was to enable men desirous of settling upon the lands to do so on the easiest possible terms without competition, and without having their means frittered away by the delays incident to the old state of things. It would be generally admitted that the difficulties in obtaining land under the old system were almost insuperable. They could only obtain it by buying at auction, and the competition operated generally as a bar to their purchasing. It was the object of the existing land laws to allow easy settlement. When they were passed, hundreds of persons who before had been unable to obtain land were afforded the means of getting it on the easy terms provided for in the Act. When these laws came into operation about three years ago, the best portions of the colony were opened to settlement. The whole of the settled and intermediate districts were accessible to those who desired to obtain land under the terms of conditional purchase. These comprised the very best portions for agricultural settlement—the settled districts and the districts immediately bordering upon them,—the intermediate districts. The lands open for sale comprised many hundred thousands of acres, and were adequate to supply not only the ordinary and continued demand, but to supply, also, the accumulated demands that had existed for some years. These demands had been and were being met without any sensible diminution in the quantity of available land. The leases would expire at the end of the year, and the whole of these lands now held under pastoral leases would come under the operation of the law as it at present stood. Thus an immense area numbering some 200,000,000 of acres would be open to sale. The question then arose whether it was desirable for the well being of the country that this immense extent of land should be added to that land already open for purposes of sale. It had not been shown that the lands now open for sale were insufficient to supply the demand. This land now open for sale, it must be borne in mind, was of the very best description—the nearest to the market and the most accessible. The consequences of the present law being about to come into operation were already beginning to be felt. There was a feeling of insecurity with regard to pastoral operations. At the present time it was quite impossible to effect a sale of any pastoral property. No person would embark capital in pastoral enterprise however desirous he might be—the effects of the Act deterring them from entering into any such speculations. They felt there was no security afforded them if they invested their capital in these pursuits, their leases being liable to be invaded at any time. Not that they feared the effect of the sale of land to persons who took it for purposes of *bona fide* settlement; but that persons would take the lands for the mere purpose of exacting money from the tenants of the Crown to induce them to remove. The greater portions of these lands were not in any way fitted for settlement, and therefore they would not be taken by the *bona fide* purchaser, but by men who went there for other purposes. A large quantity of these lands could not be put to any other purpose than those to which they were now devoted—namely, pastoral purposes. It became a question, therefore, whether it was not desirable that some modification should be made in the law to exclude these lands from present liability to sale. If it could be shown that a greater quantity of land than that now open for sale was required, it would be very easy to provide for the demand, and there were various modes in which it might be done without exposing this great interest to the effects of indiscriminate sale. It might be done by selecting the portions best fitted for settlement, and reserving them for sale. The selection might be made, under the authority of the Crown, from the lands best suited for agriculture. Even if it should be necessary to compensate those whose lands were thus taken, it would be easy to provide means for insurances, by assessment upon those whose runs were exempt. If the lands at present open for selection were not sufficient for the demand, let an estimate be made of what was required—not that estimate be so extravagant as to exceed all possibility of more being required—but let the remainder, not required for settlement, be granted to the pastoral tenants by indefeasible leases, according to the time provided in the present law. Five years would be sufficient. At the end of that time the lands might be appraised at their then existing value. If additional land were then required for settlement it might be taken. Pastoral tenants would, under these circumstances, have some security for their investments upon lands. Capital would be employed for improving and enclosing the worst portions, and the tenant would have security during the time stated in the law. In order that the country might not be deprived of the value of the lands that might be required for settlement the lessees might pay for them at the same rate as for those in the settled districts, and a remission might be made when they were sold. During the whole course of the leases it was probable these lands would not be required for sale, but the tenant who held them would pay for them at the same rate as others in the settled districts. It was not alone the pastoral tenants of the Crown and those persons who were desirous of settling on the lands that were chiefly interested in this question; they formed but a very small portion of the general community. We were told that ten thousand persons had taken up land under conditional purchase, and he saw in one of the papers the statement that there were not more than fourteen thousand persons engaged in pastoral pursuits. Although he believed this estimate to be altogether fallacious, still it might be taken for what it was worth. That would make altogether some twenty-four thousand persons, belonging to only two classes, who were said to be interested in these lands. Now, he contended that the administration of the lands should be not for the benefit of any particular class of the community, but that it should be for the benefit of the whole body of the people; and the great body of the people were those who were not engaged in pastoral pursuits nor engaged upon the lands. For instance, the labouring classes of the community had as much interest in this question as any others, perhaps a greater degree; as the money expended by the pastoral tenants of the Crown in the improvement of their property went into the pockets of the labouring classes. A vast number of persons were thus employed; and it was not only those who were actually employed on the stations who got a profit from pastoral pursuits, but a large proportion of the whole body of the people was interested equally in that question. It must be apparent that the public would benefit by any expenditure of capital upon the lands of the country, because the money was not only expended for the benefit of the labouring classes, but the lands were also improved, and that was a great advantage to the country. It might be asked, why had not notice before this been taken of the evils attendant upon the coming into operation of the present Land Act at the end of this year; and why were they only now apparent. These evils had already been predicted; their consequences to the pastoral interest had been predicted years ago, when these questions first came under discussion. And although they might not have been generally considered, yet now that the danger to this interest was becoming imminent, people were turning their attention more towards it. He was aware that stations had up to within a short period been sold at high prices, at prices in many cases beyond their real value. And this had been instanced as the effect of the prosperity of the pastoral interest, that these stations had been sold at enormous prices. Now, he maintained that many of these properties had been sold at prices far beyond what the purchaser expected to realise a fair interest from. But speculations had not only gone too far with regard to squatting properties, but also with regard to lands and houses in and about Sydney. He believed it would be admitted that houses had been bought in the neighbourhood of Sydney during the last few years that would not now bring more than thirty per cent. of the original cost. Therefore, the same argument used with regard to the pastoral interest would apply to land and house property about Sydney. It had also been referred to by the hon. Secretary for Lands as instancing the prosperity of the pastoral interest, that a certain description of sheep—young ewes—had been sold at higher rates during the last few years than during any previous period in the history of the colony. He admitted that that was the case—that that particular description of sheep had been sold at higher rates; but then there were exceptional cases that produced that state of things. One of these was, that these particular sheep—young ewes—were the most valuable part of the flocks for the stockholders; there were generally very few in the market, and for that reason, from the scarcity of obtaining these sheep, they were very much dearer in proportion to the others. [Mr. ROBERTSON: "They are the same now as they always were."] The hon. member says they always were; but in a speech made in reply to a deputation a few days before the opening of this session, the hon. gentleman said:—"Six years ago before these democratic land-laws that we hear so much about were introduced, wethers were worth from three to four shillings a head more than maiden ewes." [Mr. ROBERTSON: "No, I said they were always of a certain value—always of more value than maiden ewes."] He (Mr. White) stated that these maiden ewes had been, from peculiar causes worth more now than they had been before. Now, in the speech referred to, the hon. Minister stated that about six years ago the maiden ewes were worth less by three or four shillings than the wethers were. The causes were these:—first, that there was a very limited number of this description of sheep in the market; people were not desirous of selling sheep of that description. [Mr. ROBERTSON: "Why?"] Because they were the most valuable portion of the flocks. [Mr. ROBERTSON: "So they were before."] Another cause was that an immense quantity of land had been taken up within the last few years—(loud cries of "hear, hear")—and these sheep were bought for the purpose of stocking the country. At this very time when young ewes brought this higher price, other descriptions of sheep were rather lower than they had been for years before; they were low, and at the very same time sheep with stations were sold at lower prices than they had been at any other time within the previous three years. These were some of the causes that produced the extraordinary value of sheep of that description; but he ventured to say that now that description of sheep could not be sold at any price whatever—that there was no demand for them—that a person, having young ewes, could not obtain an offer for them at any price. He believed he was correct in stating that; and the cause of it was, he believed, in a great measure attributable to the consequences which were expected to ensue from the operation of the land laws, at the end of this year. He maintained that the great majority of the lands at present held under lease, could not be devoted to any more profitable purpose than that to which they were now put. The great majority of these lands were fitted for no other than pastoral purposes, and it was impossible that the country could obtain so great an advantage from these lands, except by devoting them to that purpose. The effect of this motion simply went to state that a more secure tenure should be granted to the squatters, than that at present enjoyed by them. In making this motion, he did not desire in any way to interfere with the mode of free selection at present in operation, or with the principles of the present land law. But to give this security, it would be necessary that some modification should be made in the principle of conditional sale,—that instead of being applied to the whole of the country, it should only be applied to those parts that were best adapted for settlement. He did not propose to go into the financial aspect of this subject; but it must be quite apparent that a very much larger revenue could be derived from these lands, if the leases were given for definite periods, and if the leases during that time were indefeasible. He believed that the pastoral tenants could pay a largely increased rental than they were now doing. (Hear, hear.) But to enable them to do so a different tenure must be given to them than at present provided by the law. If that tenure could be invaded at any time, what was it but a mere fugitive tenure, as the hon. Minister for Lands had called it. [Mr. ROBERTSON: "I only used the term by way of ridicule and contempt."] At all events he (Mr. White) would adopt the phrase. He said, that any body of men who took up land that was not applicable for the purposes of settlement, would go there to levy money from those on whose runs they went. He would conclude by moving the resolution standing in his name, which was "That, in the opinion of this House, it is of great national importance to encourage the development of the pastoral resources of this country, by promoting the expenditure of capital and labour in pastoral pursuits. Having this object in view, this House records its opinion, that a more secure tenure should be conceded to the pastoral tenants of the Crown than that granted to them under the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861."

Mr. LORD seconded the motion.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that he was quite willing to go along with his hon. friend in the first part of his resolution. He quite agreed that it was undesirable that by any action of the Legislature we should interfere with or obstruct the improvement of the country, but that we ought to afford the best protection that we could to that improvement. He did not know whether his hon. friend the member for the Hastings, had so strong an objection to the word "protection," from some reminiscences of the word that he might have, but he (Mr. Robertson) desired to protect the people in their rights. (Hear, hear.) He desired to assist the people to sell in the dearest market and to buy in the cheapest, and when the Government could do anything to facilitate the improvement of the land they would do it, but without interfering with the rights of the people. This bugbear of "protection," therefore, did not come from him. Protection or no protection, he was willing to go as far as he had stated with the hon. member. His hon. friend, the member for the Upper Hunter, went on to say in his resolution, "Having this object in view, this House records its opinion, that a more secure tenure should be conceded to the pastoral tenants of the Crown than that granted to them in the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861. And in explaining this, he asked the House not to take the substance of his words, but his meaning of them. He (Mr. Robertson) refused to do that. (Hear, hear.) He would take the words as they stood. When his hon. friend had been a little longer in Parliament, he would know that every member had to make his own interpretation of words. But what was the hon. gentleman's interpretation? He told the House that he did not make the motion with any hostile feelings to the Government, nor had he any intention or desire to disturb existing arrangements. The Government were much obliged to him, but they had something higher to consider—would the motion now before the House tend to damage the interests of the people? What cared they (the Government) whether the Government was upset by this motion or not? He should not care twopence-halfpenny whether it affected the position of the Government provided the rights of the people in regard to this matter were secured. (Hear, hear, and ironical cheers.) His hon. friend showed him, as it seemed to him, that apart from the question of hostility to the Government, and even with his own interpretation, the motion was one to which this House ought not to give its allegiance. His hon. friend told the House that in the settled and intermediate districts were 14,000,000 of acres not yet taken up. He objected to any more being opened for sale till that now opened had been disposed of; and yet he said he did not desire to interfere with the land law. If the hon. member had understood the principle on which the action of the Government was based under the Land Bill, he would have known that it was to give throughout the length and breadth of the country to any man who wished to purchase land the right to do so, despite any leasehold whatsoever subsequent to that period. It was a fixed principle, and his hon. friend ought to know it, that those who desired to make homes for themselves should be permitted to do so. Why was not this put into immediate operation in other parts of the colony? Because the Government would not repudiate the arrangements of former Governments, and violate existing leases. A great majority of these leases would expire this year, and his hon. friend knew that these lands, the leases of which would expire, would then be open for sale and settlement. His hon. friend did not desire to interfere with the principles of the land law; but he could not tell the House what those principles were. The principles of that law would have been carried out in 1861 all over the colony, but for the engagements of previous Governments, and the land held by the squatters would, without exception, have been thrown open to free selection. The hon. member would have the Government and the House to alter the most fundamental principles of the bill, in order that he and those gentlemen who acted with him might have a fixed tenure of their runs, and thus prevent those who desired to make homes for themselves from doing so. The hon. gentleman thought it undesirable that any more land should be opened up for sale. This would be very pleasant news for the people of this country. Those gentlemen who had interests at stake now desired to have longer leases in return for the consideration shown them by the Government in refusing to repudiate existing arrangements. Those leases would expire in 1865, and the people of the country generally had the same rights in regard to this land as those who now held the leases of it. The land law was not passed without long and bitter discussion. It involved a dissolution of the Assembly and the swamping of the other chamber; and were they to sweep away the whole of the results at the instance of those who were largely interested? The hon. gentleman admitted that since the passing of the land law young ewes were much more valuable than they previously were. During the last two years sheep generally had been more valuable, having regard to the value of other property, than they had ever been in the colony before. Ewes were now worth 16s. each. And what did the hon. member say about fat ewes? He said the reason why young ewes were the most valuable was that they were the best of the sheep. If this was the reason now it was the reason six years ago. Young ewes were not the best of the sheep in the abstract. In the ordinary state of the country fat ewes were worth more than young ewes. The hon. member admitted that, owing to the enormous quantity of land taken up within the past few years, young ewes were more valuable than any other kind of sheep. That was his (Mr. Robertson's) case. Despite the objections raised in reference to the operation of free selection, a larger number of people had taken up Crown lands than had ever taken up land before. The hon. member knew the country well, but he had not studied the Blue Books much. He admitted that more land had been taken up under the Land Acts than had ever been taken up before. This was a very strong case. In 1859 and 1860, they were told that the pastoral property in the country would depreciate in value, and that squatting would be abandoned. But what had been the effect? Six years before the land laws came into operation there were but 5,615,000 sheep in the colony; but in 1863, two years after the passing of the Act, there were 7,790,950 sheep in the colony; showing an increase of more than thirty-three per cent. Every hon. member knew that the prosperity of a run depended more upon the sheep than the cattle, but he could show that cattle had also increased to a large extent. Cattle had increased in number far more under the present land laws than they had under the old land laws. And this was the law that was to destroy the property of the squatters! If our lands occupied for pastoral purposes had shown so large an increase under the present land law—which it had been maintained would destroy the colony and drive out the squatter—that was certainly an extraordinary result which would require something more than the hon. member's exposition that young ewes were the best sheep. Within a few weeks of the passing of the land law sheep properties rose in value, and had kept up despite every change. But then it was said by the squatters that they could not get advances! It was hard to deal with them. He was once told by a deputation of those gentlemen that they had to obtain "enormous advances." They could not argue both ways. What was the practice of these gentlemen? A person possessed of a large squattage, and having a very respectable manager, desired to pay a visit to the mother country for a few years, and spend his money there. He (Mr. Robertson) knew a gentleman who was spending £40,000 a year in that way. (Who is it?) He was not justified in stating his name publicly, but he would tell it to any hon. gentleman privately.

Mr. LANDALE: How did he make his money?

Mr. ROBERTSON: Out of the natural grasses of this country. Well, this squatter who desired to visit Europe has, perhaps, £100,000 worth of property. He arranges with his superintendent for the station—£20,000 to be paid down and the rest to remain at 8 per cent. The superintendent obtains the £20,000 through an agent in Sydney, possibly at about 15 per cent. interest, and hands it to the squatter. The interest on this, and 8 per cent. for the remainder would be about 10 per cent. on the entire sum; and then it was said the man was £100,000 in debt! Of course he was, because he had just purchased a property for £100,000. (Hear, hear.) Were it not for the confidence the banks had in the vitality of this business, and in the honour of the Parliament, how could such a person get possession of a property like that in such a manner?—but it was a thing of every day occurrence. He thought it was a matter for the consideration of Parliament whether the holders of land on the one hand and those who had granted advances on these properties on the other, were not placing themselves in a position of indelicacy in dealing with this question. (Hear, hear.) He agreed with the principle which had been laid down by the mover of this resolution that the law should be such as to obtain the largest advantage to the great mass of the people without reference to the free selectors on the one hand or the squatters on the other. But the proposition of his hon. friend would strike at the sales of our public lands. If the squatters were to have practically a freehold—a leasehold renewed from time to time, and "indefeasible"—that was the word of the honourable gentleman—if freeholds were to be obtained in that way, who would buy the public estate, and what would become of the land revenue? He could not but regret that this motion, involving, as it seemed to him, a complete overthrow of the land law for the advantage of one class of people—("no, no,")—should have been brought forward by a gentleman who could not be considered to be disinterested in the matter. He could not but regret also that this matter should have to be dealt with in a House where one-half of the members were either directly or indirectly interested in the change proposed—directly as the holders of these runs, or indirectly as gentlemen who had made advances upon them. But he could not help regretting incomparably more strongly that this matter—a matter, as it seemed to him, calculated to upset the whole of our land policy—should be brought forward and advocated by gentlemen who had not thought it their duty to tell the constituencies at the time of the general election that they would advocate this alteration of the law. (Hear, hear.) He did not deny the right of the Parliament to deal with the subject, but he did very much regret that this House should approach the question anew under these circumstances. He was, however, very much pleased to find that so far as these forty million acres, comprised in the settled and intermediate districts were concerned, it had been discovered that free selection before survey had not ruined the colony. Every hon. gentleman who had spoken on this matter had given in his adhesion that free selection ought to be permitted to run rampant over these forty million acres of land. Well, that was satisfactory. We were told a few years ago that any thing of the sort would ruin the country; and it was not till in the clauses of the law which he had the honour to introduce in 1857 that free selection was heard of. We were then denounced as desiring to revolutionise the colony. So far as it had gone we had this guarantee, that free selection had done no harm. We were told that free selection would create enemies to the squatters—that free selectors would be cattle stealers. He was glad to find, from the testimony of the hon. member and of other large squatters in the House, that the free selectors were really one of the most reputable classes of the community. (Hear, hear.) He always thought that it would be so, and he was glad to hear such good testimony to the fact. Then we were also told that the free selectors would go on to other men's runs, and be troublesome neighbours; but we had ample testimony that up to the present time the free selectors had been most orderly, reputable, and satisfactory colonists. It was said that they would take up land on the way to the waterholes, and live by the impounding of cattle, thus causing the squatter frightful annoyance; but over these forty millions of acres that had not been the case. We were also told, in years gone by, that the land was unfit for settlement; and he remembered Mr. Wentworth, some fifteen or sixteen years ago, speaking of the prospects of anything like farming or settlement in this colony, saying, "you might as well think of farming up in the county of Brisbane." Why, the county of Brisbane was now one of the most prosperous of our agricultural counties! The finest wheat ever grown in this colony was grown this year on the Liverpool Plains. ("But it will not pay!") Whether the land was fit for agriculture or whether it would pay to cultivate it was the business of the farmer. It had also been objected when his land bills were before the House that to pass such a law would only be facilitating the ruin of these poor men, the free selectors; but we were now assured that these people were thriving and doing well. Now, he should like to know whether all this had not a tendency to show that the alarm that was to happen on the runs which were to become open at the end of this year was unfounded. The very men who a few years ago said that this policy would be destructive over the forty million of acres then opened abandoned that, and now they said the same respecting the two hundred millions of acres yet to be opened. We had, however, something like experience to appeal to, and he thought that was the best test. We were told that the system would ruin the land revenue, but he should show presently what it was calculated to do in that regard. He should show the amount we had realised from the eight hundred thousand acres we had sold as compared to the amount of money we had realised from the million of acres that any one of the squatters in this House might have been possessed of. This person says, "It must be confessed that the last portion of the Act, which provides for conditional purchases, has been eminently successful." There, then, was the testimony of one of the bitterest enemies of the Land law. [Mr. FORSTER: Name.] Surely hon. members must have seen in the public journals a letter written by a late member of the House, who had been very busy in endeavouring to thwart and destroy the rights of the free selectors. Well, they were now told that this system (which this enemy of free selection was constrained to admit had been eminently successful in the forty millions of acres open to free selection) would be most ruinous to other parts of the colony. And they found that the hon. member, and those who thought with him, had the old cries raised here. These were the cries raised in opening the forty millions of acres, and now they raised them with regard to opening the other parts of the colony. It was said that free selection would create endless litigation, but they had not found this endless litigation, and, if there were litigation, were they to stop free selecting in consequence? Why not stop squatting for the same reason? Was there not more litigation among the squatters than the free selectors? But it was all right with the squatters,—they might go to law as much as they liked, but they must prevent the free selectors from doing so, and thus debar the rights of the people. They were told the free selectors would be cattle stealers. That was the old story with regard to opening the 40,000,000 of acres. [Mr. WHITE: I did not say that.] The writer of this letter had. [Mr. WHITE: I never saw it.] Now he thought that was too bad of the hon. member, because he had spoken to him about it—therefore he must have seen it. [Mr. WHITE: I never read it.] Well, if the hon. member saw it and did not read it, he could not blame him for having read it. It was his business, holding the post of Secretary of Lands, whenever anything of the kind appeared in print, or was debated, to give his attention to it, to see whether there was anything worth picking out. Therefore he always paid great care and attention to the debates on the Land Bill, and he believed that nothing had been written, however absurd, on this question, that he had not read. [Mr. LANDALE: Did you read the article in the *Empire*?] Yes, and the one in the *Herald* too. He was of opinion in dealing with this great question that no man should hold that he knew too much. He should read all and hear all, and if he saw anything beneficial in his way he should use it. He had thought it his duty to make himself acquainted with all the land laws of the Australian colonies so as to see where he could follow them and where he could avoid their mistakes. Well, they had been told that free selectors might be cattle stealers. But the man who wrote this letter, and described them as reputable people, told them that free selectors would go over the border where his runs were, and become cattle stealers. Now, this was a curious statement, and he could not understand why men who had free-selected country in the Namoi, the Darling, and the Barwon in the forty millions of acres were not thieves and rascals, why, these people were going to be so by free-selecting land on the Murrumbidgee and the Murray. It was known that some of the squatters had been cattle-stealers, bushrangers, and some had been proclaimed as outlaws; but that was no reason why they should say the squatters were cattle-stealers; and was any man ass enough to talk of stopping squatting because a squatter had been transported for cattle-stealing? It was because one man had turned out a Ben Hall that they were to deal with them all as Ben Halls. The argument was preposterous, and so it was also with reference to the free selectors. Again, it was said that the free selectors would be impounding cattle, and they would waylay them on their way to the water. Now, did no one ever hear of squatters taking up the back runs of other squatters with no other view than for the purpose of impounding. Within the last day or two a gentleman mentioned within the hearing of several members that he had paid £1200 in one year for impounding; but did any one ask them for this reason to stop the extension of squatting. If, however, a free selector had impounded cattle to the amount of £5 they would never have heard the last of it. They were told these men would waylay the cattle on their way to the water, and there was nothing to prevent their seizure. They were told this by a newspaper that devoted itself to misrepresenting the land law and all those who supported it. They were also told that free selectors would seize on a man's house or well. He believed that every person knew better, and even that paper would not now make the statement that the free selectors could seize on another man's house or well. It was contrary to a clause of the land law, and they knew it when they made that allegation. (Mr. WHITE: I did not say so.) The gentleman who wrote the letter did, and he was the leader of this matter, and not the hon. member. He was very much mistaken if he had not more to do with it. He knew his scheming, and that he had been conspiring with hon. members to induce them to take this course, and he believed that this resolution was prepared by him. But suppose the hon. member moved the resolution without saying anything, was he to be shut out from saying anything also? Did the hon. member think because he said nothing, that he must follow his example? If this was the case their debates would soon be a dumb show performance, and the only way would be to earwig hon. members before hand, and then move the motion. He claimed his right to deal with the matter as he thought proper. He did not charge the hon. member, but said it had been put forward by a prominent member of this conspiracy that the water ways of the cattle would be seized up, and the cattle impounded on their way to the water. He reminded hon. members who usually voted with the Government to consider what the land law did. They were told by these people, surely, you will not allow the free selectors to impound a man's cattle on the way to the water. He said there was nothing in the law which allowed a man to do this. He held in his hand a document showing the course he pursued with regard to the question of the water-way when he was in office before; and by that hon. members would see that where a squatter applied for a water-way reserve, including cattle camps, he would have for every three or four miles one mile granted him, and there was nothing to prevent that being doubled under the law. He thought when the squatters had one mile in three or four for water reserve, and more if it were required, that this proved the fallacy of the assertion that had been made. He held in his hand a plan of the course he had pursued on the runs on the Darling, and they would find that he had made in every three or four miles one mile reserve, irrespective of township reserves. There were on these runs eight miles reserved from sale, either to free selectors or squatters, but held for the purpose of protecting the public interest with regard to the back runs. They had been told that the free selectors would pick the eyes out of the country and prevent the beneficial use of the back runs. This statement was as false as those he had alluded to put forward by one of the daily papers. The course he had pointed out was open to the squatters, and every squatter could protect himself if he pleased. What, then, became of the assertion that these men would be buying the water ways for the purpose of impounding cattle? It was proved to be only a contemptible scheme for the purpose of throwing dust into the eyes of those hon. members who were more or less interested in the question. Then they were told that the land of these 200 millions of acres in the unsettled districts was unfit for the purposes of settlement. This was the same argument that had been used in the year 1859, when the Land Bill was under discussion. Well, if the land alluded to was not fit for settlement, he supposed nobody would be going there to settle upon it, and so no harm would be done. But if the land was fit for settlement, it ought to be as much open for settlement as for pastoral purposes. They found that the agricultural area system had been abandoned. The new light which the hon. member had introduced the other evening was, it seemed, not any longer to be insisted upon, and the only proposition upon which they were now invited to express an opinion was that it was important to encourage the development of the pastoral resources of the country. How was the House to grapple with the hon. member upon such a motion, wherein he gave them nothing to grapple with? He apprehended that the House was not to be entrapped by such a motion, which might be taken either to mean everything or nothing. The motion was a most insidious one, but he could undertake to say at least one thing of it—and that was all the old enemies of the land law would vote for it. In volunteering to appeal to a discussion of this matter, the hon. gentleman who had brought forward this motion ought to be willing specifically to state what it was that was wanted. There ought to be no humbugging about it. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Robertson) had himself never been afraid to say what it was he meant, and he should have liked to see an equal frankness on the part of those that were dissatisfied with the state of the land law. The hon. member who represented the leader of the Opposition on this measure might have been expected to be more explicit. He could understand that a Minister might find it, at times, desirable to be somewhat reserved, although he, for his part, was, and always would be willing to say all he meant upon this and all such important questions. But the hon. member opposite, as a member of the Opposition, ought to be willing to state explicitly what it was that he wanted, instead of dealing with generalities. What was it that the squatters had got? They had got their lands ensured to them under the present law so long as their leases existed; and when their leases terminated they had a right of renewal, subject to an appraisement, and to the land not being required for free selection. That was what he held, and had always maintained to be the law; the Government had framed a regulation based upon that view, and the opinion of the Crown Law Officers would, in the course of a few days, he had no doubt, state that such was the law. But the hon. member opposite wanted the leases to be made indefeasible, and that he (Mr. Robertson) thought looked remarkably like a freehold. [An hon. member: I did not say that.] He maintained that it came to that. But the fact was that one hon. member wanted one thing and another another. The hon. member for Orange, for the most part, took a statesmanlike view of the question. He agreed with him (Mr. Robertson) as to the proposed mode of arbitration; he agreed with him as to the continuous renewals, and he admitted that the squatters could retain their runs during the existence of the present law. But then the hon. member did not want the leases to terminate without a compensation, and would rather have that compensation awarded to him by an Act of Parliament than have a just regard shown to the just claims of the squatter for his improvements in the way that he (Mr. Robertson) proposed. Another hon. member approved of the appraisement, and of the renewals, but he wanted the leases to be made indefeasible.

Mr. WHITE said that what he wanted was, that the leases should be indefeasible during the five years.

Mr. ROBERTSON: There were other sections who wanted no squatters at all, and wished all the land to be thrown open to free selection without any regard to the squatters whatever. He (Mr. Robertson) could not by any means agree with the views of this party. (Hear, hear.) He had been told again by another person that he would never get at the true value of runs until he put them up to auction. He (Mr. Robertson) altogether disapproved of such a sweeping course of action. Its effect would be not to give the squatters anything. He desired to stand between all these extremes of opinion, and to see justice done to all parties. The squatters were permitted to buy up their pre-emptive right without competition; and not 320 acres in one place—as had been falsely stated, but any number of acres in any place so long as there were improvements there to the value of £1 per acre. Then, again, they had their water reserves, and their camp reserves,—reserves made solely for the use of the occupant of the run, and not in any way for the benefit of the public. The public reserves were made in a different way, and were of a different character. What became now of the allegation about the free selectors picking out the water ways and the waterholes? Such a thing would not be permitted, and the Government never had refused to do what was right and necessary for the protection of the pastoral tenants. There was no colony in the Australian group in which the squatter had the same advantages as he had here; and yet our laws were misrepresented, and every possible effort had been made to persuade the banks and the public here and in England that the holding of the squatters was not so good as it was elsewhere. The debates, however, that these gentlemen had themselves raised had enabled him to do more towards dispelling these misrepresentations than anything else that could have been done. Thus it happened that the whole tone of these squatting gentlemen was of late very different from what it used to be. They had begun to find that their misstatements had been more damaging to themselves than to the country. They were told, also, that the squatters were not satisfied with the land law. Well, perhaps a certain class of them was not, but others, who had made and intended to make their home in the country, were better pleased with it. But could any one expect that a man with a million or two of acres of land, held by a tenure that was within a shade of a freehold, and which he hoped some day to turn into a freehold, would be at all satisfied to let them go? Certainly not. It was not to be expected. Neither was it to be expected that they should be satisfied with what they had. Give them the renewable and indefeasible lease, and they would want the freehold; give them the freehold and they would want railways up to their stations; give them what you would and they would always want something more. The gentleman who had so much distinguished himself in this matter had offered himself to represent a constituency at the last general election; but as he (Mr. Robertson) knew that gentleman to be an impostor, he had gone to that constituency and told them so, and they had rejected this gentleman in consequence. This gentleman now gave in his adhesion to the restriction of free selection, but when before the constituency at the election his published placards declared that he "would extend the advantages of free selection and remove all restrictions." This was the sort of thing they had seen at the last election, and this gentleman was only a type of what they would no doubt see in hon. members of this House. He did not, however, so much take exception to the motion, and to the policy indicated, as he did to the extraordinary course that had been pursued by some hon. gentlemen. If any of these hon. gentlemen had told the country prior to their election that they would do their best to put a practical estopper upon free selection so soon as they got into the House, he knew pretty well where their election would have landed them. It certainly would not have been in this House. And then they said they wanted this fixity of tenure not for their own sakes, but for the sake of the country. But the country with them did not mean the people at large, but just a few persons interested in the same matters as themselves. Such a proposal could not possibly be for the benefit of the country, for it would at once put a stop to the land sales, and so at once deprive us of our land revenue. The people would then have to be taxed to make up the deficiency. The fact was that the matter was not cared for much by the real squatters of the country. The outcry was only made by those who desired to have something to sell, something that they could realise and then be off—something that they could show and that would be a good security in the market. That was about the real state of the case. He had shown them what they had got, and he would now show them to what lengths he would be a party to extending their privileges. He was willing to bring a bill that would provide that where the Crown, either for sale or for any other purpose, should resume from the squatters land that had been improved by them while in their occupation, the country should pay for these improvements. He intended to bring in a bill to provide for the fencing of runs, and it should be as good a measure as he was able to draw. The great benefit that would accrue to the pastoral people from such a measure was not perceived when he propounded the matter before. A run fenced in would carry almost double the stock, with less labour in tending, than if unfenced. This he had pointed out some time ago, amidst the laughter and ridicule of the House. This fencing, would also prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia, scab, burr, and avert more than one-half the injuries to which the pastoral tenants were liable. Another great benefit to the pastoral interests would be the destruction of native dogs, for which purpose he had in view the re-introduction of the measure he had before brought forward. He intended also to bring in a bill to give those persons who improved our country by creating artificial water supply, protection in their rights, and to give them full and complete compensation for their labour and outlay, and if any other person used the water they should be able to demand a change. When a man merely made a dam only on his own run he would bar the right of another man to use it. If this dam cast the water back into another man's run, and that other man used the water, a charge should be made for it, to be submitted to arbitration if disputed. He thought this would be found a beneficial measure. He had given a notice to-night of his intention to bring in a bill to provide a new means of laying out roads and fencing them off. Gates were to be provided, and any one leaving them open would be liable to a penalty. The paddocks that would be thus formed would become safe, and there would be no necessity for expenditure in fencing the adjoining run. He believed the present Government were in favour of lowering the price of land, and he had been so for some years, but his views on that point were not sanctioned by the House. He was still in favour of 5s. an acre, but not for choice lands. A proposal to that effect had been thrown out. He thought most of the land sold was worth £1 an acre. In reference to the motion before the House, he said he was not willing to give the squatters what would practically be a freehold of the land. This proposal assailed our land legislation without stating directly in what way those who were its promoters desired to go. Indeed, he defied them to frame any resolution in which all the pastoral interests would agree. He found some squatters would not be satisfied unless we legislated for roguery, especially in free selectors. They said free selectors would take up land for the purpose of impounding or for other roguish purposes. But were there not rogues among the squatters? Were we in this new country to ignore the principle taught us in the Fatherland that every man should be held to be honest until he was proved to be dishonest? Let us not assume that one class of people was more likely to be guilty of roguery than another. Some gentlemen connected with the pastoral interest were desirous that we should compel the free selectors to fence in their lands. But if all free selectors were to be compelled to fence their lands, why not the squatters? Were they to be placed in a worse position than the squatters? He did not desire to speak upon this matter as a party man, although it was known pretty well how it would be dealt with in this House. He desired to deal with it in a national point of view, and with a resolution to do the best for the country. He desired to act so as to attain the greatest benefit for the greatest number, so that injustice was not done to the few—so as not to make the country repellant to the people of our Fatherland or to those of other countries—so as to encourage the occupation of the land and facilitate its use. He would desire to see such a course taken as would not, under any pretence, bar the man who desired to make his home on our lands from choosing the land on which he desired to settle, without competition, without reference to the Survey Department, to the Secretary for Lands, or to any other people. Such a man should be in a position to choose his land from any portion of the Crown lands of the colony, throughout its length and breadth. He desired to see these people, and not the Parliament, left as the judges of what lands were best suited for their purposes. These views were entirely incompatible with the views expressed by the hon. mover of this motion. When the term of the leases expired, he (Mr. Robertson) desired that the people should have a free choice of all the Crown lands of the colony. He hoped to find some among the squatters rising above considerations of self-interest on this question, and willing to take a more Australian view of it. He hoped we should find among them men who how much soever they might desire to accumulate wealth, desired more the prosperity of the country. If there were those who were influenced by lower considerations, he warned them that if they sought to interfere with the main principle of the land law, it must not be done until the people had expressed their views upon it. He believed that nothing of the kind would be permitted, but that higher influences would actuate gentlemen of the squatting interest, enabling them to deal with the subject in a broad view. Believing, as they must, that this Parliament represented the people of the country, they would, no doubt, be prepared to realise a disposition to do justice to the people rather than to seek advantage for themselves.

Mr. WILSON remarked that the hon. gentleman who had just sat down had made a long speech, but had only devoted a few sentences to dealing with the resolution before the House. The principal part of the hon. gentleman's speech referred to a letter that had appeared in one of the newspapers. Now it would have enabled hon. members to have followed the hon. gentleman's argument if he had had slips of that letter printed and distributed as the text of his speech. He (Mr. Wilson) for one had not read the letter in question, and therefore it was impossible for him to understand the relevancy of the hon. gentleman's remarks. The hon. gentleman had also devoted a great deal of attention—in what he must venture to call a very unbecoming manner—upon a private individual who was not a member of this House, abusing him and calling him an impostor. The hon. gentleman had gone still further and had produced on the table of the House a placard bearing the name of Augustus Morris; but would the hon. gentleman state of his own knowledge that Mr. Morris wrote it? [Mr. ROBERTSON stated that he had been informed of the fact by the editor of one of the Goulburn papers at whose office the placard was printed.] Then would the hon. gentleman explain what Mr. Morris meant by saying that he was willing to extend the advantage of free selection? What did he produce the placard for? You might attach fifty meanings to it. [Mr. ROBERTSON: Like this resolution.] It was certainly an unfortunate allusion either to the letter in the newspaper or to the gentleman in question. But to return to the subject—he should like to draw hon. members' attention to the fact, that in this resolution we had nothing whatever to do with the Crown Lands' Alienation Act. He declared here what he had before stated, outside as well as inside the House, that he would be no party to any interference with the provisions of the Crown Lands' Alienation Act. It was the law of the land; and it was working well. But that was not the question that we were called upon to consider. The question was whether the tenure of the pastoral tenants of the Crown was a sufficiently secure one, and whether there was any necessity for making it more secure. Now, according to his judgment he thought that the pastoral tenants had to a certain extent cause to complain. The hon. Secretary for Lands had admitted that to a certain extent. But he (Mr. Wilson) would go further than the hon. Minister had gone; because he (Mr. Robertson) had asserted that to be law which he (Mr. Wilson) asserted was not the law. He (Mr. Wilson) had as good a right to his opinion as any hon. member had to his. He alluded to the right of the squatters to renewals at the end of five years. [Mr. ROBERTSON: The Attorney-General says it is the law.] The Attorney-General under whom he (Mr. Wilson) had the honour to serve said it was not the law, consequently we had the opinion of one Attorney-General against that of another.

Mr. DARVALL desired to explain, that his opinion on the matter referred to was this—that the Government would have from time to time, at the expiry of each five years, the same power to grant fresh leases as they had before the commencement of the five years.

Mr. WILSON: Then they had got no right at all, and the present Attorney-General agreed with the late Attorney-General that the pastoral tenants could not demand any renewals. He observed that certain regulations were published in last Friday's *Gazette*, but he denied that such regulations were binding on any incoming Government. He had no doubt that it was the intention of the hon. Secretary for Lands to have granted in the Land Acts the right of renewal. [Mr. ROBERTSON: No, not the right.] Well, then, without the right they would get nothing at all. He thought that unless they could demand the right of renewal,—unless the lands were required for public purposes—they ought from lease to lease to have a right of renewal subject to appraisement at the end of every five years. His argument that they had no right of renewals rested principally on the 15th clause of the Crown Lands' Occupation Act. In the 13th clause we had provisions for converting old leases into new leases, but not one word about the renewals of leases. But under the 15th clause there were other provisions, that if certain conditions were carried out by the lessee he would then be entitled to ten years lease instead of five. It was upon that very exception that he founded his belief that the squatters had no right to demand renewals at the end of five years, but that they were entirely at the mercy of whatever Government might happen to be in power. Now, that was a position which, considering the enormous sums of money that were invested in squatting pursuits, the squatters ought not to be placed in. The squatters ought to understand the tenure upon which they would hold their leases before they were expected to lay out any money in improvements. He wished it to be understood that in granting these leases he would grant them subject to free selection, and to all the provisions of the Crown Lands' Alienation Act in all their entirety, only they should have a right to a lease subject to arbitration at the end of every five years. Now the squatters at present had no such right, and he contended that it ought to be conceded to them. He should like to see a bill introduced for giving compensation to the squatters in the event of their lands being resumed for public purposes; as this would have the effect of causing the pastoral tenants more freely to expend money in improving the pastoral capabilities of their runs. The adoption of the two provisions he had mentioned would prevent any Government acting in an impulsive or arbitrary manner in resuming any lands from leases; because as the Government would have to come to this House for the money to compensate for what they took away, they would have to give ample reason for the steps they took. He took no exception to the regulations issued by the hon. Secretary for Lands, but he thought they did not go far enough. He thought that other matters ought to be taken into consideration, such, for instance, as the distinction between different parts of the country. [Mr. ROBERTSON: My regulations provide for everything of that kind.] However, it would be much better for these things to be defined by law rather than by arbitrary regulations; so that at the end of every five years there might not have to be these constantly recurring discussions in the Legislature. If once these matters were defined by law, the mercantile men and the capitalists would see what they had to depend upon, and what they had a right to expect. Now, he believed with the hon. member for the Upper Hunter that the squatters had a right and title to demand what was asked for in this resolution, and he felt therefore bound to give it his support. If he had continued in office, it was his intention to have introduced a bill to meet these points. He was convinced that any agitation to do away with free selection would be met with a very strong opposition. Whether or not the people understood free selection, they accepted it as a boon; they said it was what they had long desired. But why was this matter of free selection invariably to be mixed up with every question in which the squatter was interested? He had heard squatters state over and over again that there was nothing they would like better to see than a body of bona fide industrious free selectors upon their runs. Those squatters who objected to free selectors must be exceptional men indeed, and we ought not to legislate for exceptional cases. He believed that hon. members would agree with him when he said, that while free selection had done little or no injury, it had done a considerable amount of good. It had been stated that some of the free selectors had had recourse to cattle stealing; but he believed that under the Impounding Bill now being passed it would not be profitable for them to pursue that course. He looked upon that bill as likely to prove a boon not only to the squatters but also to the free selectors. He regretted to hear this talk about free selectors being cattle stealers, and vagabonds, and rogues; as he believed that free selectors were as respectable as any other class; and the sooner we gave up this disparaging way of talking the better. From the spirit of the hon Secretary for Lands, he could not see what objection he (Mr. Robertson) could have to this resolution, which had nothing to do with the Crown Lands' Regulation Act, or with free selection. No doubt, for party purposes designing men might put what interpretation on it they chose. Hon. members must look at the resolution itself, and in view of that resolution the observations of the hon. member in reference to the squatters' right of renewal sounded like bunkum.

Mr. ROBERTSON rose to order. He had stated conscientiously what he meant, and yet the hon. member was telling the House that no man knew better than he did that what he was saying was not the fact.

Mr. WILSON: He had merely said, "It looked like bunkum," because no man knew better than the hon. member how secure free selection was in this country.

Mr. ROBERTSON: You would give such titles to the squatters under the Alienation Act as that there would be no alienation.

Mr. WILSON: No; the hon. member wants to secure a power to the Government which I desire should be vested only in the Parliament. (Hear, hear.) Squatting matters were now in a very depressed state. It was almost impossible to make a bona fide sale of a station. He believed that the banks in England and in the colony were roused to a sense of their danger in regard to enormous advances on stations in New South Wales, and nothing would tend so much to relieve the squatters from their present difficult position as some legislation giving greater security of tenure, or the right of renewal with compensation for improvements when lands were withdrawn from lease and applied by the Parliament to public purposes.

Mr. DE SALIS said it was his intention to have proposed an amendment, but he found that another hon. gentleman intended to do so, and he would, therefore, leave the matter in his hands, merely stating that the object of amendment he had prepared was to include also the lands of conditional purchasers. The conditional purchasers, independent of the land they held as freeholds, had taken up Crown lands adjoining their selections for grazing purposes, and they were anxious to have security of tenure in reference to those lands, together with the same privileges accorded to the squatters. He considered the resolution of Mr. White one of paramount importance, and was very glad it had not been made a party matter involving the question of confidence or want of confidence in the Government. He repudiated altogether the insinuations in reference to the elections so far as he was concerned, and said he was quite prepared to go back to his constituents to-morrow if it were necessary. The question before the House had been treated in a variety of ways, but there was one aspect in which it had not been touched, and that was as a matter of finance. He had already expressed his opinion that what were called conditional purchasers were a positive advantage to the country if they were honest. He had also expressed his opinion that land sharks would make their appearance; but we could not help that. He was prepared to support the Land Act in its integrity, but for the sake of the financial position of the country it was necessary that a certain security of tenure should be given, in order that we might keep our position in relation to the colonies around us. In the different land bills that had been brought forward, three principles had been spoken of, dispensing with survey,

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deferred payments, and residence. He would simply say if they looked at the records of the House nineteen years ago they would find he advocated all these principles; and he firmly believed the hon. Minister for Works had derived his opinions from what he stated in conversation with him ten or twelve years ago. He had stated distinctly that they should dispense with survey and have deferred payment and residence. They would say, Had he any objection to the Land Bill? None whatever, but he said it did not go far enough. He had said so much on the principle of residence, which was one of the principal conditions of a man getting his title. And he said what was sauce for the goose was sauce for the gander, &c. (Laughter.) He meant what was good in the case of the free selector was good in the case of the squatter. And he said, if a squatter resided on his land and made improvements, that he ought to have the same advantages as the free selector. And it was on that and that only that he differed with the Minister of Works. It was that he had not carried his beautiful bill far enough. He ought also to have applied the same principle to the squatter, and then he would have made his land bill perfect. They saw that if a man lived twenty years in the colony he could only get 340 acres of land, although he might have brought £20,000 into the colony with him. [Mr. ROBERTSON: He can have as much as he improves.] What he said was this—that this was entirely a financial question, and whether there was security or non-security. It was impossible for this body of men, including squatters, merchants, and others interested, not to have some idea of what was correct, and whether they were secure or not. There was evidence at the present time of a feeling that Crown lands were not secure. He went to the fullest extent with the principle of conditional purchase, and would never do anything to do away with it. But still there was an idea that something was insecure. He believed that the value of all their Crown lands was about five millions, under the management of the Government, who were the worst managers. But he said if all this magnificent property was put under good management, that instead of being worth five millions it would be worth thirty millions, and that, sold or leased, they would get the full interest of it, and they would then have all those improvements which would do so much good, and which would fill the country with immigrants. And this, he said, would cause public works to be carried out and townships to be created, and would make Sydney, instead of being a miserable township playing second fiddle to Melbourne, one of the finest towns in the Australian colonies. They had heard a great deal about making railways and the good it would do, but it was nothing to the stimulus it would give to trade, if there was security of tenure. He thought this fear he had alluded to was worthless, but these people had it, and it retarded very much the progress of the country. One of the bills, the old Land law, the Orders in Councils provided that any Crown tenant committing a felony or misdemeanour was removable. Now he did not want anything of the kind applied to the conditional purchasers. Let the Land law stand as it was, but he said it was a pity something of the kind was not imported into the land law when it was brought forward, and then they would have had a great deal less talk about it, and cattle-stealers would not exist. In this motion security of tenure had been spoken of, and objections had been taken to some parts of the Act. Now he said the most objectionable clauses in the Alienation Act were at the end. He alluded to the 30th clause, which gave the Government power to make regulations to carry the law into effect. Now, although these regulations were to be brought before Parliament, what was the effect of these regulations, which had the power of law? Why, it was practically to give the Secretary for Lands unlimited power for a time, and to make him a despot; and it was to that clause he strongly objected, and he thought it was a power which Parliament ought to have exercised in a most jealous manner. They would see the effect of it. These regulations were brought forward by the Secretary for Lands on the spot, and with all the enormous influence of Government, while the other party was in the country, and if he came up to town he would be put off from day to day in the same way he had. He said the privileges claimed by the Minister for Lands under this clause were monstrous and dangerous, and assumed the shape of tyranny towards individuals, because he could make whatever law he thought proper, and claim all the advantages of the ambiguity of the law if he thought proper. He contended that it was impossible for people in the country to understand the regulations. There were no stops, no punctuation, nothing but dashes, and if they came up to inquire into any matter they were circumlocuted, and put off from day to day. He had waited in one case for three weeks, and got no justice or any information on the matter he wished to inquire about. He would now come to the Alienation Act, and first with regard to improvements. [The hon. member read the section relating to improvements.] It was distinctly specified here that those who made improvements to the extent of £1 per acre, should secure their land to the extent of 320 acres against free selection, but he had known cases wherein portions of runs had been taken up by conditional purchasers, in virtue of some regulations showing that unless the improvements amounted to 40s. per acre, they would not be considered. Many a run had been taken away from its rightful owner by some other person under these "regulations." He himself had made improvements to the extent of £80 on a run, and these were "jumped." He came down to Sydney to complain about it, and dangled about the Lands Office for a long time without receiving redress. He requested to be permitted to eject the person complained of, but the permission was not granted. He was also desirous of instituting legal proceedings against him, but this was not allowed. He then put in his claim to the land, and he was told that a surveyor would be sent up immediately, but no surveyor was sent, although the claim was lodged more than three years ago. The Land Act also required amending in regard to the definition of "frontages." Under the present section of the Act, the Government officials claimed perfect power to give whatever definition they pleased to this section. So also in regard to roads, the officials did as they thought proper. These things should be defined by Act of Parliament. The hon. member here referred to the grievances of a Mr. Charles Cropper, who had land taken from him by another person after it had been surveyed for him; and that of Mr. Broughton, whose run, for which he held a fourteen years' lease, was free-selected upon; and he maintained that it was abominable that these Crown tenants should have been so unjustly treated. He did not wonder that those gentlemen who did not know what free selection was, asked for security of tenure for their runs, for the regulations which were issued from time to time were abominable. He quite agreed to the clause in the Land Bill in reference to free selection; it was a step in the right direction, but he maintained that it should have been extended to the resident squatters just as much as to free selectors, and had this been done many people would have been encouraged to sit down on their lands. The hon. member who moved this motion desired to have security of tenure. He saw that there was security of tenure for mining purposes, and why not for pastoral purposes? Why should not those persons who took up land for agricultural or pastoral purposes have a fourteen years lease, as well as those who leased the land for mining purposes? [Mr. SUTHERLAND: "One pays 5s. per acre, and the other one farthing."] As for the farthing per acre it was all fudge. He could not see any reason whatever why these mineral companies should be allowed to have a lease of fourteen years, whilst people in the country should only have a lease of five years, and be liable even then to be quibbled out of their rights by land-jobbers, in any way they may think proper. There was no reason for anything of the kind; except, indeed, that these people lived in Sydney, and were better able to forward their interests than those that were at a distance. He would now come to the main question before them, and that was, whether they could afford to look at the matter otherwise than as a financial question. He thought that they could not. But if they got something more of a secure tenure for the squatters the country would be able to get a better rent. Let the land be parted with as Adam Smith had recommended, and then they might get all done in the colony and for the colony that was to be desired. He had heard it said—and he believed it—that by selling our land, year by year, we might get a sufficient revenue to enable us to shut out the Customs duties, and to get rid of taxes altogether—especially those stamp taxes. The country was at present labouring under very great financial difficulties, and we should therefore do well to look upon the hon. member's motion in its financial aspect. It was, in point of fact, a financial motion. He believed that the best of terms that the squatters could have was freehold; but if the public was not prepared to sanction that, they ought at least to give them a more secure tenure; a much higher revenue would be obtained from the squatters by a more secure tenure — such as had been recommended by the honorable member the late Secretary for Lands. He asked hon. members to look at the state of things in Victoria as he had done, and where, he blushed to say, they would find, as he had found, that they managed much better than here. He had been ashamed to see how far we were behind that colony. The Crown lands of Victoria were a mere corner compared to ours, but they were so well managed that the Victorian Government could keep out of debt, and yet do many things for the community that we could not do. The total yearly expenditure there he found to be £3,146,673, which was all raised without borrowing, and from Crown lands far less than ours. Here we expended, it was true, a very large sum, but a great proportion of it was borrowed. He believed that our mineral resources were far before theirs, and that if our resources were developed as they ought to be, and our land revenue managed as it ought to be, we should be in receipt of a larger revenue than Victoria. In such a case we should be in the position that we ought to be, and Sydney, with its excellent harbour, would be the London of this hemisphere. In Victoria he found that they paid their Governor and Judges higher salaries than we paid, and voted £97,800 for public worship. They could afford to do that. There were forty members sent into that House to support State-aid (hear, hear), and he was one of those ready and willing to vote for it; but he must confess that he did not know where the money was to come from. We kept up an insane expenditure, and, at the same time, did nothing for the country. In Victoria they voted large sums for immigration and for roads, large salaries for fifty-five police magistrates, and large salaries for district Judges and clerks of the peace —whilst we expended comparatively nothing for those purposes. We had Crown lands worth twenty millions, and we took no credit for them, and did nothing with them. In their expenditure for telegraphs and other public works they were also far before us. If we were doing as they were we should be doing something sensible, but we could not; and it was not likely that we could do much until we had a proper fixity of tenure. In Victoria they had industrial schools for which the Legislature voted not less than £14,000; here we had nothing of the kind, but permitted our street Arabs to grow up into devotees — qualified for nothing but the lives of robbers, and bushrangers. We allowed nothing for the aborigines, whom we "improved" off the land, but in Victoria £7000 was provided for them by the Legislature. The Government of Victoria allowed £18,000 for their Volunteers—a body which was here, last year, almost done away with—and annually appropriated large sums for geological and geodetic surveys. There were many other things in which we were far behind them, and all of which we might equal them in if we only had fixity of tenure. [Mr. FORSTER: Have they fixity of tenure?] He did not know. He had never been in Victoria, though he had been to the Murray and looked across into it; and he had been informed that their land law was not a bit more oppressive than that of this colony. The Governor's last speech on opening Parliament made allusion to many things that were necessary to be done, and that would be done if they only had the money, and money for everything would soon be forthcoming if the House would only deal properly with the public estate. Money would be lent to any amount for the settlers to purchase land on freehold. Any amount would be forthcoming if there were only some final settlement of the case. There were many of these things that were absolutely required. Lunatic asylums, penitentiaries, benevolent institutions, railroads. He could hear of no surveys going on for extending railroads; and yet they ought to be pushed on into Riverina, to meet the line from Melbourne. If they did not do this, he could only tell them that there was a cloud rising in that quarter that threatened a storm that would be the most terrible New South Wales had yet witnessed. Let it be taken in time, and it might pass over; and nothing but bringing Riverina closer to Sydney by railroad would ever do it. But they would say, where was the money? Let them give fixity of tenure, and they would soon have money. And yet how could they talk of wanting money, when only a few nights ago they voted £55,000 for the Panama line? Where the money was to come from he could not conceive. He would not detain the House longer, as he believed he had already detained them too long.

Mr. BUCHANAN said that when the Land Act of 1861 was passed into law, in so far as the principle of free selection before survey was concerned, it was settled beyond all hope of alteration. He was aware that there were points in the Act that were susceptible of improvements, but as to the great principle of free selection before survey, that would never again be altered. When this motion first appeared on the paper he was disposed to give it very careful consideration, with a view to consolidate and give stability to so important an interest. He gave them credit for honesty of purpose, but in order fully to protect the principle for which he contended, he should move the insertion of these words, "Consistent with the integrity and security of the principle of free selection or conditional purchase existing throughout the entire country." If this amendment were adopted he should give the motion his cordial support, because he was desirous of giving a fair consideration to the views of the pastoral tenants, so long as he had a guarantee that free selection in its integrity was safe and secure. He looked upon the present tenure, under which the squatters held, as most objectionable, being as they were entirely at the mercy of the Secretary for Lands. Even if they had a Minister of the most perfect honesty and singleness of purpose, he would not entrust him with such a power as this—a power that was unfair to the squatter on the one hand, and to the public on the other. It was desirable that the pastoral tenants should have a better tenure than they had at present; and even though their leases were made interminable, free selectors would have power to make their selections over the entire country. So long as they had this power, and that there was not—as he believed there was not—any desire on the part of the pastoral tenant to attack it, he was willing to do whatever could be done in order to stimulate this great producing interest. He was just as strong and determined a supporter of free selection before survey as the Minister for Lands; but no gentleman who considered this motion with calm reflection, free from prejudice, and with a knowledge, as he must have, that the free selector was perfectly safe and secure—that the pastoral interest was to be benefited without injury to the free selector—could on any rational ground refuse his sanction to it. He had in his experience in the country observed that the squatters were eminently the great employers of labour in the country. It was an interest requiring immense labour. He thought when he said they employed 70,000 persons he was not going above the mark. They were not only large employers of labour but were also the origin and main cause of a large portion of our commerce. It was an interest of such magnitude, and so largely conducive to the wealth and prosperity of this country, that every sane man having in view the well-being of society could not possibly ignore it by any act of his without doing a wilful harm and a suicidal act as far as the weal of the country was concerned. Now that free selection was the law of the land,—now that there were two hundred millions of acres open to be free selected, and all this was mentioned and admitted in the motion as amended, surely there could not be a more favourable time to give security and stability to an interest which would enable those engaged in it to invest sums of money so that they could derive some benefit from the outlay. If it did not interfere with the settlement of the main body of the people and the right of free-selecting over the whole of the waste lands there could be no objection to give the pastoral tenants such a security of tenure as would justify them in laying out sums of money for the improvement of their property and the enrichment of themselves and of the country. No one would be bold enough to say that 240 millions of acres would be taken up for agricultural purposes. If, as must be the case, a large portion of this land must for very many years be occupied as sheep walks, the object of the House should be to give those who occupied them a security of tenure that would lead to the greatest improvement. He believed the free selectors had no objection to the rights by which the squatters held the lands; they had expressed a desire to work mutually with the squatter. This harmony and union was desired by, and would be beneficial to both. The main characteristic of this country was that it was a wool-growing country, and such it was likely to be to the end of time, and never in our time would an agricultural population occupy one-fiftieth part of the lands open to them for cultivation. As long as the people had the right of free-selecting over the whole of the waste lands of the Crown, he did not care if the squatters' leases were interminable. The demand they now made, that at the end of five years they should have a right of renewal, was most moderate. Then they would have an inducement to do their best to provide water in dry parts of the country, and to make other improvements that would add to the value of the lands. If the motion was amended as he proposed, he would most cordially support it.

Mr. COOPER seconded the amendment.

Mr. FORLONGE, in rising to support the motion, said he was willing to accept the amendment proposed by the hon. member for East Macquarie, and he thought it only right to state that the hon. Minister for Lands had found, in this very simple motion, a peg on which to hang and discourse in relation to the benefits of the Land Act which no one really intended to call in question. The only issue raised by this motion of the hon. member for the Upper Hunter was, that in the opinion of the House a tenure of five years was sufficient to encourage the expenditure of capital and labour in the development of the pastoral resources of the country. It was not intended that the motion should interfere in any way with the Crown Lands' Alienation Act, or what was commonly known as the right of conditional purchase; that must be taken now as *un fait accompli*. He would now point out to the House what had been the policy of the hon. the Minister for Lands ever since he had had an opportunity of knowing him. The whole policy of the hon. gentleman, who for the last four or five years had controlled the legislation of this country on the land question, had been that this tenure should not be invaded except the land were required for a higher object; and he (Mr. Forlonge) only asked that hon. gentleman to make law what he himself had said was his policy. He would point out that the policy of that hon. gentleman, and of many other hon. gentlemen, as far as he could judge from their speeches delivered in the Riverine debate, tended to this end, that tenure should be conceded to the pastoral tenants of the Crown, provided it did not in any way interfere with the conditional purchaser. He accepted that position in its integrity. (Hear, hear.) Now why does the hon the Minister of Lands object to make that law which he said was the interest and policy of the country? But the Secretary for Lands said, "No; you shall have a tenure for five years, and if at the end of that time it be expedient that you should have a tenure for five years more you may then have a renewal." What tenure was that! All the tenure that they had was for five years positive, with a possibility or a contingency of renewal if Parliament should deem it expedient to give it! He did not think that was a tenure under which the expenditure of labour and capital would take place on the Crown lands of the country. He believed that unless a more secure tenure than that were given capital would not be expended in developing the resources of the country, which would be left comparatively in its present state. It was only tenure that would induce the expenditure of capital and the employment of labour. (Hear, hear.) He would read to the House the opinions of several members who had spoken on the question, to show that he was right in the views he had taken, and that those views had been entirely endorsed by the House prior to the dissolution. He would read the statement of the hon. the Minister for Lands to begin with:—"He tells us in this resolution that it is desirable that the squatters' leases should be renewed from time to time on an appraisement of their value. We say so too; but surely this renewal from time to time on an appraisement fixing the rent is as much required for the other squatters of New South Wales as for the squatters in this favoured Riverine district!" He would now come to the speech of Mr. Cowper, jun., in which he stated, "The late Government said they entertained no doubt that the request for continuous renewal of leases would be accorded on a re-appraisement of the rental for each five years. Under the Lands Act it can scarcely be doubted that they have a right to these renewals; and surely we are not going to deny them the right. I cannot see how we can deal with the question in any other manner, or how we can expect the pastoral occupant to spend his money upon arid plains hitherto unoccupied, unless we say you shall not be subjected to the beck or will of any future Legislature." Here was Mr. Darvall's speech: "The present law has, in my opinion, been destructive of our territorial revenue. (Ironical cheers.) I appeal to the deficit now existing, and to the gloomy future of this colony, to bear me out in what I say. The land law has destroyed the revenue of this country. When that law was passed, the last nail was put into the coffin of our land revenue." That hon. gentleman went on to state still further. However, that was enough for Mr. Darvall. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Mr. Darvall went on a little further and said: "By giving our pastoral occupants security of tenure for a considerable duration you give them opportunities and reasons for largely investing their money in the improvement of the country, and if this be withheld things must remain as they are. The uncertainty of tenure will leave difficulties in the way of all transactions in runs, and there will be no advance in price to the Government unless we afford the pastoral tenant that encouragement and protection which we may fairly give him." He would now read them an extract from the speech of Mr. Martin, which was more to the point as far as this question was concerned than any one cited to-night. Mr. Martin said: "As to the proposed alteration of the land laws of which I have spoken, I am of opinion, as I have stated when these gentlemen waited upon me, that they have not this right to the renewal of leases which the late Secretary for Lands thought they had. They are not in that fortunate position which he would represent them to be in, and legislation may be necessary hereafter to place them in that position." Having read a quotation from Mr. Cummings' speech, delivered in the same debate, the hon. member again came to another speech of the hon. the Secretary for Lands—"I am of opinion that it is most desirable that this should be the case, because I believe that by taking this course we shall the most effectually obtain the largest amount of prosperity and the largest amount of pastoral production. I am of opinion, I say again, that it is not desirable that these renewals should be made from time to time in the appraisement he had mentioned, always with the qualification that none of these renewals shall be a bar to the sale of land conditionally or otherwise to any person willing to purchase; or to a pre-emptive right being given to parties who so purchase." He trusted that the future course of hon. members would be to carry out the policy of the hon. the Secretary for Lands, as far as he could infer it from previous debates of the House, and that they would give a right, a legal right, where no legal right at present existed. That was all he asked at the hands of the hon. Minister for Lands, and he trusted that the House, in voting for this motion, would perfectly understand that nothing further was required. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Robertson) had imputed to the pastoral tenants of the Crown in this House a position of indelicacy in having to record their votes on this occasion. He took exception to those remarks. Were the tenants of the Crown to be ostracised in dealing with the most grave political question that could possibly arise in this country? (Hear, hear.) Was their knowledge, their information, and experience, to be of no use to the House? He should be sorry for one moment to suppose that the hon. gentleman intended by his remarks to convey any ideas similar to those expressed in a leading article published in one of the journals of this city—an article which he [Mr. Forlonge] had no hesitation in pronouncing one of the most atrocious that ever was published—equalled only in its audacity by its mendacity. In that journal he saw the following:—"Is it proper, is it decent, is it honest, on the part of those gentlemen to take advantage of their position in the Legislature to set aside the laws of the land—a law passed by the unanimous voice of the people? They were most of them elected with the implied understanding that the land question being finally settled should not be again re-opened. Is it right that they should now assist in passing resolutions or in making laws with a view to their own aggrandisement, and in direct opposition to their hustings promises?" So far as he was concerned individually in these "hustings promises" he wished to set himself right with the House, and he would read a portion of his speech which he made at Orange when he was elected, and no portion of which he retracted. He then said: "Ever since 1851 I have held that the squatter should hold the waste lands and pay to the Crown from time to time a fair and equitable rental for the privileges which he receives from the Crown; but the moment that land is required for a higher object than pasturage the squatter must give way. (Prolonged cheering.) I have always held these opinions: they are no new ones; they are on record in a thousand places—ever since I entered public life in 1851 I have enunciated those principles without fear and regardless of consequences. I will not give way and allow another squatter to take my place. I will not give way to the caprice of any minister or the accidental majority which he may have to dispossess and ruin me. Whilst I can draw breath or live I will fight against such an injustice. It is not just that this great interest of which your prosperity is the superstructure—it is not well to place it in that position of insecurity. Give to this interest fair and reasonable security, and it will pay a fair and reasonable rental. (Cheers.) But, without that, I say it is not well that this interest should be disturbed at the caprice of any Minister, or the accidental majority which he may command. I tell you on behalf of my fellow-squatters of the country, we are prepared to give a fair rental, let that be what it may, for the privileges which we enjoy." That was what he stated in his hustings' speech, and that was what he was willing to go and state at Orange to-morrow, so that he, at all events, could not be fairly charged with uttering sentiments in the House which he had not dared to give utterance to on the hustings when he was elected. (Hear, hear.) In that article which he had extracted from, an imputation was cast upon the pastoral tenants of the Crown, of their using means of a most nefarious character for the purpose of influencing the decision in this debate. He was perfectly sure that the hon. Minister for Lands would bear him out when he said that no such thing had taken place. (Hear, hear.) He might be doing the journal in question an injustice, but he could not but feel that that article might have been inserted with the view of intimidating hon. members to-night. That article was most unwarranted and unjustifiable; and any hon. member giving his vote to-night conscientiously, might be held up to the denunciation of that journal. What was the position of the tenants of the Crown under the law as it now stood? Supposing that at the end of five years a general election were coming on, the Minister of the day would have a great deal of power in dealing with the elections, inasmuch as he would be able to say to the tenants of the Crown—"Your holding expires at the end of this year; and unless you take the same view as the Government do the Parliament may pass a law putting your lands up to auction." Mr. ROBERTSON: The Ministers could not order the Parliament." But there was the law of justice, and the law of right, above even the will of Parliament. He would be a bold man who, under such circumstances, would oppose the Ministry; and instead of being the tenants of the Crown the squatters would be the serfs of the Government. That would be our position at the end of five years, unless some more secure tenure were given. He should accept the amendment of the hon. member for East Macquarie, as it embodied the views he entertained.

Mr. LLOYD confessed that he had been perfectly bewildered in attempting to reconcile the wording of this resolution with the speeches that had been made in support of it. The last hon. speaker had endeavoured to impress upon the House the great value of fixity of tenure; but it was distinctly assumed that that was not intended by this form of resolution. It was also, he believed, admitted by the hon. member for the Upper Hunter in his speech that there were some objections to the resolution on the score of ambiguity and vagueness, and that he wished his meaning to be judged not by his resolution, but from his address. He (Mr. Lloyd) would not vote for the resolution, and he would not say whether he should vote for the amendment or not. (Laughter.) Every one of the objections he had to offer to the resolution might have been avoided by drawing up a resolution stating the grievances under which the pastoral tenants of the Crown laboured. He conceived that if we had placed upon paper exactly what we required it would have prevented any indefinite extension of our claims and rights during the next session. He thought that in this colony we had the worst, the most secure, and the best tenancy of the unsold pastoral lands of any of the Australian colonies, but that at the same time it was capable of considerable improvement. If you told a man that, subject to a certain existing law of alienation, he should have the right of occupation to any land,—having that he had as secure, thorough, and absolute a tenancy as any human being asked of a community amongst whom he lived. He regarded the amendment as a sly and insidious one, and he did not think it was properly intended. He did not think the pastoral tenants were properly represented in this House. He should like to vote for the amendment if he could do so conscientiously, but he (Mr. Lloyd) was more suspicious than the mover of the amendment. He should also vote against the original motion, relying upon the assurances of the House and the Government, and believing that the pastoral interest would receive every reasonable consideration.

Mr. MACPHERSON regarded the original motion as an insufficient one, and he thought with the hon. Minister for Lands that it may mean anything or nothing. But thinking it would do no much harm if it did no good, he intended to support it. He thought, however, it would have been far more manly and British like if they had declared like men what they wanted. (Hear, hear.) If they had stated that they wanted to get rid of free selection he should have approved of it heartily, or if they had stated that they wanted leases of a hundred years he should have agreed with it heartily. He should be willing to vote for the motion, but he could hardly contain his gravity when he found hon. members prepared to support the original motion and then to accept the amendment. He never saw anything so utterly contemptible. It was such an utter absurdity that he could hardly conceive that it could be proposed to a deliberate assembly. It was not the first time that he had discussed the land question; but it appeared now that the squatters desired the House to give them a renewal of their leases to all eternity and five years afterwards. (Laughter.) He thought this was going a little too far. He should like that the Legislature should have some power for regulating the issue of leases. He should prefer longer leases being given, and in the unsettled parts of the country where the free selectors would not settle themselves down with advantage to themselves or to the community, the squatters should be protected from the free selector, and that he believed had been the desire of every squatter in the House who was honest enough to own it. The absurdity of combining free selection with fixity of tenure he thought could not be denied, and he thought it was still more insane of hon. members to accept it. One of the disputes was whether these lands should be liable to free selection, and he believed the speech of the hon. member for the Upper Hunter went to show the desirability of creating as many little areas for reserve as possible. He named areas of 10,000 acres, and if that would satisfy the squatters he had no objection. But he said there was a higher consideration than dealing with this question or the amendment. They had to consider how they could get the most rent for these lands, with a due consideration as to settlement. Now free selection had been the law of the land for several years, but a very small portion of the forty million of acres had been taken up. He said it was in consequence of the break-down of the Survey Department, and their utter inability to supply the public with sufficient land under the old system that caused this outcry for free selection; but, notwithstanding the pressure, a very small quantity of the forty millions of acres had been taken up by the free selectors. What, then, he asked, was the good of throwing two hundred millions more acres open? The amount of damage done to the squatters by doing this would no doubt be small, and they knew it, but there was a different consideration this House should have in view, and that was that the damage to the revenue would be enormous. He had no great feeling for the squatters, but his desire was to see that the public revenue did not suffer, and he thought the only way to do this was to give them a secure tenure, and not in the absurd shape which they were prepared to accept, viz., security of tenure as far as it was compatible with free selection. He was afraid he would have again to degrade himself by voting with the Minister for Lands against this preposterous amendment. It was not preposterous so far as the hon. mover was concerned, because it would effect the object he had in view of making the land law remain as it was. But what could he say to those gentlemen who told them the interests of the country would be ruined by free selection and yet were prepared to accept fixity of tenure, so far as it did not interfere with free selection? He had heard it said by large squatters that they might double the rent of their runs provided they were exempt from free selection, and they would willingly pay it. He, for his part, believed that if the leases were granted, subject to free selection, they would lose £150,000, and if they carried out the absurd crotchets of the Minister for Lands, they would lose half the revenue derived from the squatters. It was with no desire to benefit the squatters that he had raised his voice against this monstrous system, but he looked at the interest of the country as higher than that of any particular class. The hon. Minister for Lands had amused the House by quoting electioneering placards, and he did not think it was to his credit to attack a gentleman who was no longer a member of the House. The hon. member had challenged half the House, and told them that they did not dare to vote against free selection. [Mr. ROBERTSON: No, no.] The hon. member had said that they did not dare to tell their constituents that they would take this course. Now, he could tell the hon. member that he had always opposed his bill; and five years ago, in an address to his constituents, he said free selection was a sham, and the hon. member was a political impostor. [Mr. ROBERTSON: You were rejected on that occasion.] Yes, and he was proud of being rejected; but he was a new man to his constituents at that time; and he charged the hon. member with having used all his influence at one of his elections against him. [Mr. ROBERTSON: No.] He said it was true; and that Mr. Cowper had hired a special train which was not paid for, for the purpose of opposing him, and he said the hon. member was aware of this. [Mr. ROBERTSON: It is not true.] The hon. member must know that Mr. Cowper was dunned by the late Government for the expense of this train. [Mr. ROBERTSON: I did not know it.] He concluded by saying that had this motion come before the House in its absolute simplicity, and if it still came before the House in that shape he would vote for it, but he would not consent to stultify himself by voting for the amendment.

Mr. ROBERTSON, in explanation, said the hon. member had said he knew that a special train was hired for the purpose of opposing the hon. member's election. He denied it, and said he had never interfered with his election because he did not think he was worth interfering with, or that the electors would have committed such an absurdity as returning the hon. member to Parliament.

Mr. MACPHERSON said he had stated nothing which he wished to retract.

Mr. LUCAS said the House had heard the explanations of three or four hon. gentlemen connected with the squatting interest, and must have observed that each of them had given a different statement of what it was that they required. One hon. member had said that one-tenth of the land ought to be set aside for the benefit of the squatters, and another—the hon. member for Orange—had desired that some parliamentary action should be taken in regard to the operation of the Land Act in reference to the renewal of leases. For his part he desired to say that he thought it would be time enough to legislate in this matter five years hence. In a country like this it would be very difficult to say what course it might then be desirable to pursue in regard to the matter. To him (Mr. Lucas) it appeared, however, that the views of the hon. member for Orange had been much modified from what he had given expression to on a former occasion. He quite agreed with what had been said by the last honorable member who had addressed the House—that the motion and the amendment were wholly irreconcileable with each other. (Hear, hear.) How could the principle of indefeasible leases possibly be reconciled with the principle of an unlimited free selection? The hon. member for Orange wished to tie up the future action of Parliament on this subject, but to attempt anything of that sort was absurd. Whatever they did as a Parliament it would be quite open to any future Parliament to repeal, if it should think proper to do so. He confessed he was at a loss, judging from what he had heard in the course of that debate, to divine what it was that some hon. members desired to have. One thing he thought, however, might readily be surmised, and that was that there was a desire to get the freehold without paying for it. [Loud cries of "Hear," and the remark from Mr. ROBERTSON—"That's about the size of it!"] Now, what had been the reason why free selection before survey had been insisted upon? Was it not because it was known that the best lands were not those surveyed for actual sale? Most certainly it was. Large as had been the extent of land taken up under the Land Act on conditional purchase, such land bore no proportion whatever to the land occupied by the squatting interest. Although 12,000 had free selected land under the Act, the land so taken did not bear the slightest proportion to the land which was left available to the squatting interest. These free selectors did not, all of them put together, occupy as much land as one squatter might. Where the squatter was allowed to take his 320 acres for improvements, why should not the free selector have his forty acres? It had been said that the free selectors would, all of them, become cattle-stealers; and yet none of these free selectors had ever yet been convicted on such a charge. But even supposing that such had been the case, surely the wrong doing of a few ought not to be considered as an argument against the rights of the many. He (Mr. Lucas) believed that the effect of free selection here would, in the course of time, have the effect of cutting up the squatting interest. He believed, however, that small squattages would answer very well instead of the present. It was said not long ago that we were overstocked with four millions of sheep, but they were told, in another quarter, that in three counties of this colony there were more than the above-named number of sheep. He was opposed to giving squatters any greater fixity of tenure than they at present possessed. He was for free selection, and would never consent that that principle should ever be interfered with without going back to the country. (Hear, hear.) Scarcely one person who had declared his opposition to the popular cry of free selection had been returned, and almost all that were returned were those who were known to be favourable to the principle. The hon. member for Orange had stated that his ideas on these subjects were identical with those of the hon. the Secretary for Lands. The hon. member might have thought so when he said so to his constituents, but it was clear from what he had said in that House that they were very different. No doubt the banks had carried on a system of jobbing in squattages by making advances, in many instances admitted to be above the value of the property, and that they were anxious to secure themselves, but he objected to afford security to banks with regard to advances upon squattages any more than with regard to houses and other property. It appeared to him that the free selectors would become the greatest conservatives in the colony. They would have an interest in good order, good laws, in educating and training their children, to industry, and as these free selectors were now becoming so numerous, he would warn the squatters from interfering so as to endanger their interests. There was a proposition half promised by the Minister for Lands to lower the price of land, which the hon. member would do well to reconsider before he gave it effect. He (Mr. Lucas) admitted that there was much land not worth 1s. an acre. But what guarantee should we have that land worth £1 an acre would not be sold at less than one-half that price. He would be in favour of a graduated scale from £1 per acre down to 2s. 6d. per acre, except that he saw the danger of some of the best land being sold at 2s. 6d. an acre, and some of the worst for £1 an acre. His object in supporting free selection was not to benefit the free selector, but to benefit the whole colony by making the land more productive, and he could not see why any tradesman living in Sydney should not have the right of selecting land so long as he made the necessary improvements. In reply to remarks by Mr. Buchanan, he denied that squatters were large employers of labour. The number they employed in this colony was not 70,000 but 14,000. He believed the squatters under the present Land Bill had been dealt with very liberally indeed. They had a pre-emptive right of selecting 640 acres out of a run of 16,000 acres; they had beneficial rights with regard to improvements of various kinds, so that in reality they had the power of acquiring as a freehold one-half of any run of 16,000 acres. It could be readily understood how far the squatters approved of the mode of appraisement. Where else was a tenant ever allowed to have a voice in fixing the rent he was to pay? The squatter could appoint one of the appraisers; and even then, if he did not like the appraisement, he might refuse to take the run, and receive back the whole of the money paid. It appeared to him that the interests of the squatters were well looked after by the present Minister for Lands. Another argument had been brought forward by the gentlemen who supported this resolution. They said they wanted the same rights now as when squattages were more valuable. They said squattages were not marketable now. It should not be for often that these rents were fixed in 1848, at which time a fat bullock could be purchased for a pound. It was nothing but right that we should receive the value of the squattages at the present time. It appeared to him that there could not be a fairer mode of settling the difficulty than that adopted by the present Act. The squatters could not object to having their runs valued every five years. He could not understand how the hon. gentleman who introduced this motion could vote for the amendment. It was his intention, if the amendment should be lost, to move the previous question.

Mr. TERRY moved the adjournment of the debate until Friday next.

Mr. FORSTER suggested that the debate should go on from day to day until it was finished.

Mr. PARKES opposed the adjournment. He could not understand why the debate should not be finished to-night.

The motion for the adjournment of the debate was put, and negatived on a division of 25 to 22.

Mr. HART moved the adjournment of the House.

The motion was negatived without a division.

Mr. SUTHERLAND moved the adjournment of the debate until Friday next.

The motion of adjournment was put, and carried on the following division:—

Ayes, 25.

Mr. Darvall	Mr. Terry	Mr. White
Gordon	Stimpson	Macpherson
Wilson	Dignam	Pemell
Joseph	Hannell	Cooper
Hart	Oatley	Lord
Alexander	Farnell	Dr. Lang
Pickering	Sutherland	Mr. Hurley
Donnelly	Forster	Eckford, Kemp, } Tellers.

Noes, 23.

Mr. Cowper	Mr. Dodds	Mr. Roberts
Robertson	Grahame	Martin
Arnold	Macleay	Phelps
Smart	Lloyd	De Salis
Lucas	Garrett	Buchanan
Connell	Ryan	Forlonge, Landale } Tellers.
Parkes	Morrice	
Cummings	Driver	

The House adjourned at twenty minutes to 12 until 3 o'clock to-morrow (this day).

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, at 11 o'clock, Dwelling-house, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo; Building Allotments, South Head Road, opposite the Sacred Heart Church; Cottage, Short-street, Waterview, Balmain; the Signal Hotel, South Head; Brook Lodge Farm, Eastern Creek, Windsor; Eight Market Gardens, Banks' Meadow, Botany; and the Gloucester Hotel, Gloucester.

MR. BREWSTER.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, the Boorondara Stations, with Sheep and Cattle thereon, Leichhardt District, Queensland; the Narraburra Station, with Cattle and Horses, on Yeo Yeo Creek, Lachlan District; 3200 mixed Sheep, Working Bullocks, Milch Cows, Horses, and Farming Implements, on the Estate of Woodlands, near Queanbeyan; the Georangula and Rouchell Stations, with Sheep, Cattle, and Horses, near Singleton; Fattening Stations in the Gwydir District, with Sheep, Cattle, and Horses thereon.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, damaged Grey Sheetings, Forfars, Collars, Shirts, Blankets, China Matting, &c.; at 11 o'clock, General Drapery.

MESSRS. CHANDLER AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Colonial-made Furniture, Iron Bedsteads, American Clocks, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Spirits, Wine, &c., and Ale, Corks, Oilmen's Stores, &c.; at Alger's Bonded Stores, at 11 o'clock, Swiss Cigars.

MR. W. TINDALE.—At his Yards, Penrith, Breeding Ewes.

MESSRS. BRADLEY AND NEWTON.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Horse, Buggy, and Harness, Household Furniture and Effects.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—At their Mart, at half-past 10 o'clock, the barque Mary Agnes, the brig Missie, the ketch Bride, and the brigantine Friends.

MESSRS. H. CHATTO AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Hats, General Drapery, Clothing, &c.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN.—At the Camperdown Sale Yards, at 2 o'clock, Colts and Fillies.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, General Merchandise, Fancy Goods, &c.

MESSRS. NEWELL AND WALLIS.—At their Mart, at 2 o'clock, Fruit.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Rooms, George-street, at 10 o'clock, Pianofortes, Sewing Machines; at half-past 10 o'clock, Wearing Apparel; at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.

MESSRS. VAUGHAN AND SON.—On the Premises of Mr. Keegan, 156, South Head Road, at 11 o'clock, stock-in-trade of Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, &c.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Jewellery, Guns, Clothing, and Sundries.

THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THE following notifications appear in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments have been made by his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council:—Mr. Charles Alexander Sinclair (Police Magistrate at Port Macquarie), to be Commissioner of Insolvent Estates for the districts of Port Macquarie, Macleay, and Manning River; Mr. Frederick Brown Russell (Police Magistrate at Wentworth), to be Coroner for the same place; Mr. A. C. Thomas, to be Inspector of Sheep for the scab district of Canonba; Mr. Thomas Henry Goff, to be a Clerk in the office of the Inspector-General of Police.

LETTERS PATENT ACT.—The Imperial "Act to determine the Time at which Letters Patent shall take effect in the Colonies" is proclaimed to take effect from the twenty-eighth day of April last.

DISTRICT REGISTRARS.—Mr. Edward James C. North has been appointed Registrar of births, deaths, and marriages, for the district of Carcoar, *vice* Mr. John A. Walker; and Mr. Henry Alexander Maynard, Acting Registrar for the district of Forbes.

LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—An entertainment of a refined and intellectual character was given last night, in the Masonic Hall. The literary part of the programme consisted of readings by the Rev. J. Pillars, B.A., of passages from the writings of Leigh Hunt, Byron, Shelley, and Keats. A selection of music was rendered by an efficient choir. The hall and gallery were well filled, and the audience appeared to be highly gratified at the proceedings.

BANK ROBBERY.—The Central Bank of Western India has just been plundered to the tune of somewhere about 115,000 dollars. Of that sum a small portion has been recovered. The affair was managed by means of a tunnel, which was dug between a drain and the floor of the bank's treasury vault, a distance of sixty feet. A flag was raised up and entrance to the vault obtained. Here were many bags of dollars, four boxes of gold bars, several boxes of small silver coin, and 63,000 dollars in bank notes. The bank not having a note issue of its own, the notes were those of various other banks, and their numbers had not been taken, it not being customary in Hongkong to keep the numbers of bank notes on hand. Two boxes of gold bars were removed as well as all the paper money, also two bags of dollars and a box of ten-cent pieces. The authorities at Canton and Macao were at once communicated with, so that they might be upon the alert, and we hear that some arrests have been made at Macao. The police of Hongkong made vigilant search throughout the city and the island and succeeded in apprehending between twenty and thirty men on suspicion. On the person of one of them were found 5755 dollars and two bars gold having the Bank's mark upon them. Further search being made, seven gold ingots were found in a mat-shed at Wanchi. One of the men apprehended has admitted his guilt, and given up the names of eight Chinamen who were engaged with him in the robbery.—*Straits Times*, February 22.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 2.

Alice Cameron, barque, 360 tons, Captain Neering, from Auckland. Passengers—Mrs. Lomax and two children, Messrs. Shepherd, Wilson, and 16 in the steerage. Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

Kennedy (s.), 150 tons, Captain Macfarlane, from Manning River 1st instant. Passengers—Captain Brabner, Messrs. Cowan, Newton, and 4 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Cawarra (s.), 500 tons, Captain Hill, from Brisbane 29th ultimo. Passengers—Mrs. Bulgin, Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. Palmer, Miss Aldis, Messrs. Kummerer, Oliver, Bulgin, A. Bulgin and servant, Stanley, Wheatley, A. Wheatley, Cudmore, Smith, Frazer, Munro, Simmie, Crouch, Miles, Buzacott, Henry, A. Fairfax, and 22 in the steerage. A. S. N. Company, agents.

MAY 3.

Agnes Irving (s.), 500 tons, Captain Creer, from Grafton 1st instant. Passengers—Messrs. Kennedy, Fletcher, Wiseman, and 16 in the steerage.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 2.

Woodlark, for Torres Straits.
Ocean, for South Sea Islands.
Telegraph, for South Sea Islands.
Fox, for Brisbane.
Malcolm, for Newcastle.
Alexandra (s.), for Auckland.
City of Brisbane (s.), for Brisbane.
Lady Bowen (s.), for Brisbane.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—MAY 3.

Wonga Wonga (s.), Blackbird (s.), for Melbourne; Northern Crown, for Shanghai.

CLEARANCES.—MAY 2.

City of Brisbane (s.), 700 tons, Captain Knight, for Brisbane. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Levy and 3 children, Mrs. Mendoza and 3 children, Mrs. Long, Miss O'Rourke, Mrs. Larcombe, Mr. and Mrs. Thoms, Miss Lloyd, Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. Curran, Mrs. Pugh, Mrs. Harwood, Messrs. J. Hanran, Miller, Mullens, Hardy, Box, Hamilton, Frewin, H. Laws, Gibson, Hawkes, O'Rourke, D. Brown, Long, F. Black, Lloyd, W. Fairfax, and 24 in the steerage.

Lady Bowen (s.), 600 tons, Captain Quayle, for Brisbane. Passengers—Mrs. T. Lenton, Mrs. L. Samwells, Miss M'Ewen, Mrs. Deucher, Mrs. Jacobs and 2 children, Miss Deucher, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Bartine, Messrs. Young, J. Russell, Captain W. L. E. Snow, L. Ferrari, T. Ridgway, H. Nelson, G. Ridgway, J. Ridgway, H. Skelton, T. Lenton, L. Samwells, H. Logan, P. Maxey, Deucher, Bartine, T. O'Dwyre, H. Eastwood, R. Bulcock, G. Evans, H. Evans, H. Evans, jun., T. M'Dermott, and 21 in the steerage.

Northern Crown, brig, 198 tons, Captain Saunders, for Shanghai.

COASTERS INWARDS.—MAY 2.

Traveller, from the Hawkesbury, with 800 bushels corn, 50 bushels barley, 2000 dozen oranges, 3 coops poultry, 10 dozen pumpkins, 1 coop pigs; Lydia, from Manning River, with 12,000 feet timber, 30 bags maize, 20 bags oats; Emu, from Port Hacking, with 12 tons firewood; Emu, from Bellambi, with 72 tons coal; Catherine, Comet, from Newcastle, with 163 tons coal; Star of the Evening (s.), from Wollongong, with 250 tons coal; Village Maid, from Lake Macquarie, with 40,000 shingles; Alice, from the Hawkesbury, with 1000 bushels maize, 1 case eggs, 2 coops poultry, 3 pigs, 40 dozen pumpkins; Missie, from Jervis Bay, with 4000 feet timber, 1,800 spokes, 500 treenails, 20 tons firewood; Coonanbara (s.), from Morpeth, with 435 trusses hay, 44 casks tallow, 430 hides, 12 bags maize, 3 hogsheads ale, 10 boxes soap, 4 coops poultry, 6 cases eggs, 20 lambs, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—MAY 2.

Emu, for Port Hacking; Little Pet, Brisk, for Newcastle; Star of the Evening (s.), for Wollongong; Contest, for the Hawkesbury; Missie, for Jervis Bay; Messenger, for Port Stephens; Village Maid, for Lake Macquarie.

IMPORTS.—MAY 2.

Alice Cameron, from Auckland: 267 bags gum, G. A. Lloyd and Co.; 430 bags gum, 390 hides, 20 bales wool, Order.

Cawarra (s.), from Brisbane: 3 casks tallow, 10 hides, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 2 packets wool, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 3 bundles skins, 6 casks tallow, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 30 casks tallow, W. B. Tooth; 1 package gold, Bank New South Wales.

EXPORTS.—MAY 2.

Northern Crown, for Shanghai: 7 casks tallow, J. E. Manning; 350 tons coal, Bellambi Coal Company.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR PORT CURTIS.—By the Heather Bell, this day, at noon.

FOR SHANGHAI.—By the Northern Cross, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), this day, at 3.30 p.m.

FOR LONDON.—By the Centurion, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR MAURITIUS.—By the Clara Sayers, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR GLADSTONE AND ROCKHAMPTON.—By the Boomerang (s.), on Thursday, at 4.30 p.m.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Entered Outwards: May 2: You Yangs (s.), 474 tons, Captain Heselton, for Melbourne; Boomerang (s.), 415 tons, Captain Chatfield, for Rockhampton; Marguerite, barque, 465 tons, Captain Bertin, for Pondicherry.

The Sarah and Mary, a new brigantine, arrived yesterday from the Macleay River, where she was built by Mr. C. Lawson for himself and Mr. W. Hezlett, commission agent of this city. This vessel is a credit alike to her builder and to the colony, no expense or trouble having been spared to render her the most complete and perfect of the numerous vessels launched by Mr. Lawson. She is entirely built of box, gum, and ironbark; is wire rigged, and will carry upwards of 300 tons on a draught of 9 feet. Her dimensions are as follows:—117 feet length; 24 feet 6 inches beam; 9 feet depth of hold; and her sailing qualities are said to be first-class, as on her trip from the Macleay she made nearly 12 knots within the hour.

The Kennedy (s.) left Taree on the 1st instant, at 8 a.m., crossed the bar at 12.30 p.m., and entered Sydney Heads on the 2nd, at noon; had strong southerly winds throughout the passage. Her cargo consists of 523 bags maize, 169 bags potatoes, 26 pigs, 9 coops poultry, 27 cases eggs, 150 hides, and sundries.

SALE OF VESSELS.—The barque Mary Agnes, the brig Missie, the brigantine Friends, and the ketch Bride will be sold by auction, this morning, at the Rooms of Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co., 362, George-street.

The Grafton (s.) brings up 1200 bags maize, 17 casks tallow, and sundries. She left Grafton, Thursday, April 27th, at 10.45 a.m., and crossed the Clarence bar, at 5.45 p.m. the same day; and arrived in Sydney, on Saturday, 29th, at 5 a.m. having experienced on her passage light northerly winds as far as Smoky Cape; from thence lightwesterly winds, and to Sydney, fresh S.E. breeze and rain. Thursday, 27th, passed the Surveying schooner, No. 2, off the Clarence bar, and the Agnes Irving (s.), 18 miles south of the Clarence bar, at 5.30 p.m., Friday; 28th, passed a steamer off the Manning bar, bound north.

The Alice Cameron, from Auckland 20th ultimo, reports light variable winds throughout.

The Cawarra (s.) left Brisbane on the 29th ultimo, at 10.30 p.m., was anchored in the river; rounded Cape Moreton on the 30th, at 5.30 p.m.; passed Cape Byron on the 1st instant, at 6.30 a.m.; North Solitaries, at 1 p.m. same day, and entered Sydney Heads at 7.15 p.m. on the 2nd instant. Experienced strong southerly winds the first part of passage, light baffling winds the middle, with strong southerly winds and heavy sea the remainder of the passage. Passed the A. S. N. Company's steamer Yarra Yarra off Point Look-out on the 1st instant, at 5.30 p.m.

FROM MONTREAL TO VANCOUVER.—An emigrant sends an account of his journey to a friend in Montreal, and it has been forwarded to the *Gazette* of that city. The writer says:—"I am very thankful to say that we have all arrived safely and in good health at our new destination. We reached Aspinwall on Saturday, October 22nd, when to stand in the sunshine for any length of time was dangerous. The tropical scenery seemed very refreshing to sea-worn eyesight, and was very picturesque. The railway station was only about two minutes' or less walk from the landing-place. Directly passengers reached the station they were accosted by the coloured women offering their fruit and sweets for sale, which seemed curious to those who had never before been in a tropical climate. The women themselves, in their bright-coloured and strange-looking dress, formed the most striking feature. Many were dressed in muslin. They carried the fruits, &c., in baskets on their heads, and notwithstanding this incumbrance they all moved about in most graceful style. Most of them were smoking cigars. The Panama Railway is very well managed, and very profitable, being supposed to pay 30 per cent. The first part of the way the track runs through a swamp. The rest of the way it lies through cuttings and over embankments, with a very large number of heavy grades, sharp curves, and iron bridges. One bridge over the Chagres River is a good breadth. There are a few villages, consisting of mud huts for the most part, scattered along the route. The scenery is very fine, and not only in tropical verdure, but in the general features of the country. It took three hours and a half to cross a distance of forty-seven miles. We reached Panama at 7.30 p.m., and were at once hurried on board a small steamer, which took us a distance of about three miles to the Golden Age, a large steamer, two stories high. The harbour of Panama is one of the most beautiful in the world, abounding in very fine islands, some of great height.—*Illustrated News*, February.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

May 2.—You Yangs (s.), from Sydney.
May 2.—Urara, steamer, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

May 1.—Leah, barque, Lowrie, for Auckland, with 308 tons coal.
May 1.—Constance, barque, Elliott, for Adelaide, with 480 tons coal.
May 1.—Julia Heyn, barque, Hill, for Adelaide, with 515 tons coal.
May 1.—Blackbird (s.), Sewall, for Melbourne via Sydney, with 800 tons coal.
May 1.—Kate Waters, barque, Calder, for Auckland, with 201 head of cattle, 150 sheep, and 17 tons hay.
May 2.—Urara (s.), for Grafton.

COASTER INWARDS.

May 2.—Hannah Bloomfield, from Sydney.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—MAY 2.

3 cases tooth paste, 3 cases benzine, 5 cases soap, 3 cases brushes, 26 packages fancy goods, F. Macnab and Co.
2 cases drapery, Morey and Price
2 barrels 10 drums colza oil, T. Edens
2 packages ironmongery, E. Williams and Co.
20 cases plums, 50 cases salad oil, 56 bales woolpacks, 10 bales sacks, 4 packages clothing, D. Cooper and Co.
10 barrels linseed oil, C. M. Deane
4 packages drapery, A. Douglass
1 case drapery, R. Gray
1 case clocks, A. Blau
1 case dolls, Cole
9 cases drapery, Keep and Parsons
5 casks china, 15 crates earthenware, 2 bales blankets, J. Isaacs
54 casks soda crystals, H. R. Reid
3 cases plants, 2 cases seeds, R. Hutchinson
24 hogsheads rum, S. A. Joseph
24 crates earthenware, Myers and Cantor
8 kegs chemicals, 50 boxes tinplates, 1 case tracts, 1 piano, 3 cases shirts, M. Alexander
47 cases boots and shoes, J. Springthorpe
100 boxes tea, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.
2 bales blankets, 2 cases clothing, Wallach, Brothers
4 cases drapery, A. M'Arthur and Co.
4 cases drapery, Prince, Ogg, and Co.
10 cases stationery, 5 cases iron safes, J. Sands
2 cases clothing, A. Warren
25 cases kerosene, Rabone, Feez, and Co.
1 cask hardware, 1 case mercery, 3 trunks uppers, 3 cases sewing-machines, 118 cases boots, Saddington and Sons
14 cases drapery, Farmer, Painter, and Pope
5 cases stationery, S. H. Levy
2 packages tobacco, L. Stypmann
1 case pipes, 1 case clocks, P. Falk and Co.
2 cases twine, A. Fairfax and Co.
18 cases soap, Spyer and Co.
46 kegs nails, 12 bars iron, J. Levick and Co.
3 cases clothing, Cohen, Brothers, and Co.
75 packages tobacco, 100 packages tea, 66 bags sago, 3 cases millinery, F. G. Lender and Co.
20 quarter-casks wine, S. L. Bensusan
6 bales blankets, 4 cases hosiery, Dawson, Eagar, and Co.
100 half-barrels apples, Meyerfeld and Co.
13 packages drapery, W. Drynan and Co.
3 cases clothing, A. Friedman
1 case drugs, Elliott, Brothers
10 bales bags, W. Wolfen and Co.
7 packages boots and shoes, A. Hunter and Co.
4 cases books, W. Maddock
2 cases ironmongery, 13 packages pegs, 3 carboys vitriol, Alderson and Sons
2 winnowing machines, Danger, Gilchrist, and Co.
1 cask nails, 2 casks bolts and nuts, 1 package brasswork, 3 packages axles, J. Macintosh
32 cases drapery, 13 bales blankets, Colegate, Adnam, and Co.
6 cases confectionery, 70 casks soda, J. Caldwell
5 cases machinery, O. B. Ebsworth
6 cases hats, 20 bales woolpacks, 116 packages drapery, Young, Lark, and Bennett
35 bales bags, 6 cases clothing, 3 bales forfar, J. Powell
10 packages ironmongery, 131 kegs nails, 2 bundles sieves, 18 bundles lattice work, J. Keep
2 cases tobacco, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome
39 packages ironmongery, J. B. Holdsworth
1 case liquorice, Bergin, M'Encroe, and Co.

DUTY PAID.

50 cases wine, Saunders and Co.
100 cases chicory, Bergin, M'Encroe, and Co.
60 cases beer, J. L. Montefiore
2 cases perfumery, S. A. Joseph
40 cases wine, Meyerfeld and Co.
125 cases beer, Walford and Sparke
1 case perfumed spirits, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.
60 hogsheads ale, Young, Lark, and Bennett.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

May 1.—G. H. Warren, from Liverpool; Nicobar, from New York; Alexandra (s.), from Sydney.
May 2.—Mercury, from Launceston.

DEPARTURE.

May 2.—Feronia, for Sydney.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

MAY 2, 9 A.M.

Grafton	N.W. Raining.
Tenterfield	S.E. Raining.
Armidale	E. Raining. Bar. 26·672. Ther. 60·2.
Tamworth	N.W. Raining.
Murrurundi	N.W. Raining.
Singleton	S.E. Raining.
Newcastle	W.S.W. Raining. Bar. 29·985. Ther. 61.
Sydney	S.S.W. Cloudy. Bar. 29·964. Ther. 60·9.
South Head	S.W. Dull, cloudy.
Penrith	Calm. Dull, cloudy.
Bathurst	S.W. Cold, cloudy.
Mudgee	Calm. Fine.
Dubbo	N.E. Fine.
Orange	Calm. Cloudy, like rain.
Young	W. Cloudy.
Forbes	Calm. Fine.
Wollongong	S.E. Cloudy.
Kiama	Calm. Dull.
Goulburn	S.W. Rain. Bar. 27·816. Ther. 56·8.
Braidwood	S.E. Cloudy.
Araluen	S.E. Rainy.
Queanbeyan	— Dull, cloudy.
Yass	N.W. Fine.
Gundagai	Calm. Dull.
Tumut	W. Cloudy.
Kiandra	N.W. Dull.
Albury	N. Fine. Bar. 29·560. Ther. 60·8.
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Fine.
Urana	Calm. Fine.
Deniliquin	Calm. Heavy dew. Bar. 29·712. Ther. 57.
Moama	Calm. Fine, cool.
Hay	Calm. Cold, fine.
Melbourne	N.W. Light, fine. Bar. 30·037. Ther. 53·54.
Queenscliff	W.S.W. Light, clear. Bar. 30·08. Ther. 61·58.
Cape Schanck	W. Fresh, fine, cloudy. Bar. 29·79. Ther. 59.
Cape Otway	S.S.W. Cloudy, showery. Bar. 29·818. Ther. 56·56.
Portland	S.S.E. Cloudy, dull. Bar. 30·100. Ther. 57·56.
Guichen Bay	N. Raining. Bar. 30·048. Ther. 57·54.
Adelaide	N.E., light. Rain. Bar. 29·955. Ther. 61·54.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
May 2.	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Moderate, and cloudy.
	Noon.	S.W.	Fresh, and ditto.
	3 p.m.	S.W.	Moderate and ditto.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 49s. Magnetic Variation (1864), 10° 1' 38" East. Height above the Mean Sea Level, 140 feet.

The Time Ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1 h. p.m. Sydney Mean Time, or 2h. 55 m. 11s. a.m. Greenwich Mean Time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32 Fahr., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind, estimated in miles per hour. Rain fall and evaporation, measured in inches per square foot. Temperature of Water taken at Dawes Point.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

MAY 1ST, 1865. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29·956	64·5	81	N.N.W.	0·09	6	10		3
P.M. 3	·868	66·7	90	N.	0·01	0	10	0	0
,, 9	·921	63·0	98	W.	0·09	6	10	0·06	1
Mean	29·915	64·7	89·7		0·06	2	10		4

Evaporation, 24 hours ... 0·010.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade	Maximum	67·7	Sun—maximum	72·0
	Minimum	58·0	Grass—minimum	56·1
	Mean	62·9	Sea water	68·0
	Range	9·7		

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

MAY 2ND, 1865. CIVIL RECKONING.

Station.	At 9 A.M. Barometer.	Temp. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.	Ozone.
SYDNEY	29·964	60·9	82	S.S.W.	1·00	10	67·7	59·6	00·3	3
NEWCASTLE Town	29·935	60·1	94	S.W.	1·00	10	68·0	60·8	0·57	
Lighthouse	30·046	60·2	93	W.S.W.	1·00	10	6?·3	58·7	0·62	
ARMIDALE	29·893	64·1		E.	4·00	9			0·15	
GOULBURN	30·012	56·8	57	S.W.	1·00	10	62·3	49·8		
ALBURY	30·102	55·5	91	N.	1·00	8		42·9		
DENILIQUIN	30·060	53·0	93	Calm	0	3	63·1			

GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

DIARY.

1865. May.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	High Water at Fort Denison. Morn.	After.
3 WEDNESDAY	6 41	5 19	1 31	1 58

MOON.—Full, 11d. 6h. 28m. a.m. New, 25d. 8h. 54m. a.m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1865.

IN the Legislative Assembly yesterday,

In reply to questions put to Ministers, the following information was elicited:—With reference to the formation of a distinct police district for Forbes, with a view to give further facilities for the sale of land, that the Government admitted the inconvenience, and that fresh inquiry should be made into the matter; that the operation of free selection in and around Forbes was in a great measure impeded by the gold-fields regulations, and that the Government was disposed to throw open to free selection a large portion of the present gold-fields reserve in that locality.

Mr. TIGHE presented a petition from Mr. R. Sadleir against the Church of England Synods Bill.

The following formal motions were agreed to:—By Mr. MACLEAY, for a select committee to inquire into and report upon the defences of Port Jackson; by Mr. PICKERING, for a return of correspondence relating to a diversion of water on the Northern Gold Fields; by Mr. CALDWELL, for the printing of the petition of Francis Todhunter, presented by him, against the Randwick and Coogee Roads Investment Bill; by Mr. MORRICE for the printing of the petition of inhabitants of Sutton Forest, presented by him on the 28th April, against the postage on newspapers; by Mr. FARNELL, for a reference to a select committee of the bill introduced by him to transfer the Parramatta Market to the Municipal Council of Parramatta.

Mr. WHITE moved that, in the opinion of the House, it was of great national importance to encourage the development of the pastoral resources of the country by promoting the expenditure of capital and labour in pastoral pursuits, and with this object in view, that a more secure tenure should be conceded to the pastoral tenants of the Crown than that granted to them under the Crown Lands' Occupation Act of 1861. The hon. gentleman disclaimed any desire to interfere with the rights of free selectors, but he did desire to secure for the pastoral tenants of the Crown a more certain and better defined tenure than they would have on the expiration of the present leases. He suggested that the best settlement of this question would be to reserve out of the pastoral leases as much land as could possibly be required for free selectors, and for the Government to guarantee indefeasible leases for the remainder. His object was to obtain the opinion of the House as to the necessity for security of tenure being given to pastoral occupants.

Mr. ROBERTSON considered that the proposal of the honorable member would really have the effect of converting the pastoral leases into a freehold, as no other consequence could follow from the making of these leases indefeasible. To this proposition he was not prepared to give his assent. It was not correct to say that the alleged uncertainty of tenure operated unfavourably to pastoral occupancy, and the contrary was shown in the facts, that there was no diminution in the investment of capital in pastoral pursuits, that pastoral properties retained their value as securities for money, and that the value of stock continued undiminished. This resolution was extremely vague, and it was for the hon. mover and his sup-

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porters to state more clearly what it was that they desired. He did not see that the squatters were at all in agreement upon this point, as hardly any two of them held the same views, and he could not find that any case was made out for departing from the fundamental and acknowledged principles of the land law. The claims made were only for interested purposes, and it was not found that the *bona fide* squatters shared in the advocacy of them. He was willing to concede that where the land comprised in leases was resumed, the pastoral tenant should be compensated for his improvements, that provision should be made as to the tenancy of runs, and that the rights of persons who obtained water supply by artificial means should be effectually protected. The Government were not unfavourable to the lowering of the price of land, but this was a matter that required great circumspection. This was not a party question, and his only desire was to do what was right and just for the whole community, and to ensure the greatest benefit to the greatest number.

Mr. WILSON said that the remarks of the Minister for Lands had no relevancy to the question at issue in this debate. This was not a question as to the rights of free selectors, which no one wished to curtail. The squatters had no right of renewal at the end of the five years, and, subject to the rights of free selectors, they ought to be placed on a secure footing in this respect, and upon as good a footing as the free selector.

Mr. DE SALIS said that, if the squatters were not afforded security of tenure, they could hardly be expected to fulfil the conditions of their leases. He objected to the despotic powers vested by the recent land laws in the Minister for Lands. The rights of the Crown tenants ought to be defined by law, and not to be subject to the caprice of a Minister of the Crown.

Mr. BUCHANAN said that he should support the motion with one amendment, which he desired to propose. In supporting the resolution as regarded security of tenure to the pastoral occupant, the justice of which he strongly urged, he would protect the rights of the free selector. The hon. member moved an amendment to the resolution to this effect.

Mr. FORLONGE supported the resolution as proposed to be amended. The question now at issue had nothing to do with free selection, and was merely one of security of tenure as regarded the renewal of the leases.

Mr. LLOYD opposed the resolution for its vagueness.

Mr. MACPHERSON condemned the resolution for the same reason, and he condemned it, as proposed to be amended, for its inconsistency.

Mr. LUCAS opposed the motion, and strenuously urged the claims of free selectors.

Mr. TERRY moved the adjournment of the debate until Friday next, but the motion was negatived by 25 to 22. Two successive motions for adjournment were subsequently made, and ultimately, upon a division of 27 to 23, the adjournment of the debate until Friday next, was carried.

The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes to twelve.

WITHOUT reference to the mode in which Mr. WHITE has sought the recognition of his opinion on the tenures of the squatters, our readers, with few exceptions, will concur with the principle his motion is intended to enforce. The time is come when, if the spirit of faction has not demented the community, the condition of the pastoral interest will obtain a careful and liberal consideration. It is not the welfare of the Crown tenants that we are specially anxious to secure. On their own account we should be indisposed to make many sacrifices. But the squatting interest is bound up with all the other interests of the country. It is now, after a career of occasional good fortune, sunk into much depression. Its embarrassment affects every establishment, whether commercial or financial, and if the Government persist in reversing all the laws of political economy in dealing with the tenures, the whole colony will feel the blow. And what is it all for? Who will be benefited by this madness? There are few forms of wrong-doing that are not a present gain to some persons. Their advocacy of wrong is, therefore, not the wantonness of mischief; they have at least the temptation of a definite object, and they compass a private end. But the obstruction to an equitable settlement of the squatting tenure is doing harm for its own sake, and that without benefiting the doers, or, save as mischief pleases, without affording any gratification to their friends.

The great cause of this reluctance to deal out justice is the prodigious vanity of Mr. JOHN ROBERTSON, who has arrived at the conclusion that he only understands the Land Law, and that he has left nothing to improve, nothing to repair. It is true that all the other colonies have a different law: "so much the worse for them!" says Mr. ROBERTSON. It is true that the Land Act has led to immense frauds; "so much the worse," quoth Mr. ROBERTSON, "for those who have committed them!" It is true, the uncertainty of titles and boundaries has already led to grievous losses, and prepared the way for endless litigation: "the greater fools they," retorts Mr. ROBERTSON, "for making such blunders." True, the CHIEF JUSTICE and other Judges have pointed out defects in the bill. "What do they know about my bill?" replies Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. ATTORNEY-GENERAL complains of certain clauses; "he is as ignorant as a baby," rejoins Mr. ROBERTSON. The loss of revenue, the deterioration of stock, the quarrels of neighbours, the uncertainty of possession, all is set down as bosh by the author of the Land Law, which is, according to him, the grand supplement to the Creation.

Our readers, of course, all know the fate of the great library of Alexandria. It was the work of a succession of princes to collect it. As the pyramids were a memorial of the age of gigantic architecture, so the formation of the great repository of all ancient learning was the monument of the Grand Dynasty; its task and its glory. But there came a time when Islamism triumphed, and the conqueror gave out the oracular sentences. If, he said, the volumes contain anything contrary to the Koran they ought to be destroyed; if they agree with the Koran, they are no longer necessary—let them be burned; and we are told they served for months to heat the baths of the faithful, so great was the destruction. If Mr. JOHN ROBERTSON were commander of the law libraries of the world this would be his reasoning, and such would be his decree. He would declare all land laws utterly useless, and point to his Act as the repository of all wisdom, and send all other Acts and laws to the trunkmakers.

That is the great misfortune of the country. If the Land Law were not like the Koran—if the author were anything less in his own eyes than inspired, he might permit his followers to distinguish one part of the Land Act from another, to separate the essential from the less important, the principles of the measure from its details, the main design from the subsidiary or even accidental results. But in the eyes of this lawgiver the whole bill is one specific. He cannot tell what part of the horse is the cause of its locomotion, and it is his opinion that it resides in the tail; he is, therefore, as much afraid of the groom as the knacker.

Oh, for a dawn of statesmanship on the benches of the Ministry. Here is an empty Treasury; here is a noble estate; here are persons willing to pay its utmost value; the whole colony is desirous of seeing this great interest encouraged and established, and in deference to the fantasy of one man, the most reasonable concessions are refused. What is it the supporters of this concession ask? To repeal the Land Act? Not at all. To prevent free selectors enjoying every practical license conferred by this Act? By no means. Is it proposed to make the terms of occupation lower, or to aid in an unfair advantage over the future by a wasteful sacrifice of the land revenue? If such projects are entertained, they are not by the supporters of the squatters. No;—all now asked is, that the pastoral tenants of the Crown should have a lease of a short term, renewable subject to adjustment of rental; and that with an ample provision for all the possible wants of general colonisation.

Our readers, as men of business, will see the whole thing at a glance. But it is convenient to keep a large and naturally independent class in subservience to the Government of the day. It is a fine thing to see squatters, otherwise full of social pretensions, behind the chair of a Minister, who is more and more astonished at the favours of fortune, which make him the arbiter of the fates of men who a few years ago would have passed him by, if not passed over him. A tenure would restore the *status quo*, and it is not likely to be tolerated by those who love both the pay and the vengeance of power.

The pastoral calling requires more than most to its successful pursuit to look forward from season to season. A reservoir of water—a division of runs into paddocks—the means of separation—a change of pasture—the opportunity to keep apart the diseased from the healthy — are all necessary to profitable farming. Indeed, the increase in value is perfectly astonishing wherever these appliances have been tried. But the gain is not to the squatter only. He produces cheaper meat, and it is freer from diseases. Every poor man is benefited by the largeness and steadiness of supply. The improvement in the farm is the safety of the banks; the lower the cost of interest, the greater the returns of the merchant, and the increased employment of the people. To oppose a tenure, and so to paralyse industry, is to rob the whole community, from the highest to the lowest, and that without benefit to any one.

It is surely the duty of the Assembly, as the stewards of the colony, to do the best possible for the public estate. Of what use is the waste of the land fund to the two hundred thousand people who have no share in the spoil? If we cut up a valuable tract of country and give it practically to a few free selectors, we may benefit them, and they may be loud in the praise of the liberality; but what do the bulk of the people gain? They lose *their* dividend of the sum total, which an open land sale would have afforded to lessen the weight of general taxation. Even this, however, is better than the ill-tempered obstruction of the squatting interest. The colony may say with SHAKSPEARE, "They steal that which not enriches them, and leaves us poor indeed."

There is, however, an end to all things—and this delusion will come some day or other to a close. The growing pressure of taxation will some day destroy every illusion, and then those who have been foremost to support the policy which aims at converting the pastoral runs into a vast common will be fortunate if they find a retreat from the effects of their folly. The great police of the colony have been the squatters; when they are overthrown the interior will become one domain of cattle lifters, robbers, and lawless clans.

THE late Ministry lost all the three gold-fields constituencies in consequence of their re-imposition of the charge for the escort of gold. The charge was resented by the diggers as a class tax, and as oppressive in amount, and they expressed their anger at the Ministry by returning three members opposed to them. The subject has, as was to be expected, been brought before Parliament, but the objection taken is not to the charge itself, but the more reasonable one that Government escapes the obligations incident to common carriers. This obligation, however, has always been denied by the Government, under the old system when the charge was first established, and then again when the charge was abolished, and still more precisely when the charge was re-imposed. The re-imposition of the charge, however, is always more felt as a burden than the abolition of it is felt as a relief; and it is not to be wondered at, therefore, that this re-imposition, coming, as it did, coincidently with very dull times on the gold-fields, should have stimulated a demand that, if the Government assumes the business, it should also accept the responsibilities of carriers. This demand is strengthened by the consideration that the principal gang of bushrangers is still at large, and very recently made a daring and nearly successful attack upon the Escort.

The intrinsic fairness of making a charge for carriage was not much disputed during the course of the debate, and this is an improvement on the tone of many remarks made on the question during the elections. The Government is under no special obligations to one class of producers to carry their produce to market for them. The escort is established in order to diminish the temptation to highway robbery. It is in the interest of the public morality, and not in the pecuniary interest of the diggers as a class that the Government undertakes the carrying of the gold. When the charge was for a time removed, it was still done as a matter of public policy—in the interest of the Government, and not in that of the diggers. It was done in order to foster the Mint, and to establish the custom of sending all gold to that establishment, the idea being that what was lost in escort charges would be made up in Mint receipts. When it was found that this bounty was no longer necessary to encourage the Mint, even if it had ever been necessary, the charge was reimposed, but in doing so there was no intention to place a special tax on the diggers any more than in removing it there had been any intention of bestowing on them a special favour.

Practically the Government has a monopoly of the escort business. But it has not legally. The business is open to competition. There used to be a private escort, and there may be again if it would pay. This possibility of competition is of itself a check against any excessive charges by the Government. The best opening for a private escort service is the case mentioned by Mr. RODD, where the gold from Braidwood has simply to be carried down to the Clyde River, and put on board a steamer there. If it would pay a private company to underbid the Government in this service, the field is open; or the diggers themselves might organise a service, and carry their own gold.

Some persons have contended that the country would be better off without an escort service, because then the diggers and gold-fields storekeepers would be more directly and personally interested in putting down bushranging and in restoring the highways to a condition of security. But this is not the view generally entertained, and it has been thought better to concentrate the carriage of gold under a system of escorted transportation. The Government does the work, that it may not be left undone; but it is open to be superseded by others who will do it so effectually as to win the patronage of those who have gold to forward.

The debate on Friday was to some extent vague, because no accurate knowledge existed of the exact cost of the escort service. It is so mixed up with the general police expenditure that it is difficult to judge from the Estimates of the real cost. This cost, however, might be furnished pretty approximately from the records in the police department. There is no justification for the Government making a profit out of the diggers, but it may fairly indemnify itself for its real outlay. In order, therefore to fix the fair charge on the digger the first requisite is to ascertain the real charge on the revenue, and then the former can be adjusted pretty fairly, so as to balance the latter. If the Government makes no profit out of the transaction it is pretty safe against competition, unless private persons can find out how to do the thing more economically and so make a profit where the Government can make none.

If the Government agrees to guarantee the safe carriage of the gold, which some at least of the Ministers think it ought to do, then it will be necessary to make the charge high enough to cover not only the absolute cost of carriage but the risk of theft or loss. How much this ought to be is of course a very disputable point. There has been only one actual escort robbery in this colony, and one in Victoria, though the loss on each occasion was considerable. But if the charge fixed by the Government was thought too heavy, it might be left open for consignors to pay the insurance free or not as they thought fit.

One great cause of expense in our escort service arises from the fact that our gold-fields are so scattered. In Victoria they are much more compact, and nearer to the town; and now that the railways are constructed, the facilities for transporting the gold are still greater. But on our side of the border, the escort service has special difficulties to contend with. The journeys are long, the roads are bad, and the amounts carried are often small in proportion to the expense of carrying them. These difficulties will be diminished when the railways are opened to Goulburn and Bathurst, and the escort service will then be less arduous and costly.

At present, our gold-fields are not only unprogressive, but falling off. The produce is getting less and less, and the miners are slipping away to other pursuits or to other colonies. It is natural, under such circumstances, that we should hear the cry raised that Government ought to do something to revive this drooping industry. But the best service Government can do to industry is to leave it alone. If the self-reliance of a people will not develop the resources of a country, no interference on the part of a Government will do it. All the great gold-fields in all the colonies have been discovered by private enterprise, and to the same source we must still look for prosperity in gold-digging, as in all other pursuits.

DISTRICT COURT.—The sittings of the Metropolitan District Court for the present month commenced on Monday, with a smaller list than usual. Half of the undefended cases were taken on Monday, and the remainder were disposed of yesterday. The list of defended cases will be entered upon this morning, the remanets from last month taking precedence.

LIEBIG ON A NEW EXTRACT OF MEAT.—With reference to an article under the above heading which was reprinted from the *Lancet* in our issue of yesterday, we learn that a correspondent of Baron Liebig, in Sydney, received from him by the last mail a copy of the article as it appeared in the "Annalen der Chemie und Pharmacie." In his letter accompanying the article Baron Liebig writes:—"I send you a paper printed in my journal upon the Extract of Meat; you will easily find a German to translate it, and to direct the attention of the colony to this important subject. Many colonists may be in a situation to manufacture the Extract of Meat from the flesh of sheep; it would be *most* acceptable in Europe, and would sell at a very good price. The price of the Uruguay Extract will be six or seven shillings a pound; thirty pounds of flesh give one pound of extract. The manufacture is easy, and does not require much outlay." It would appear that in recommending the manufacture of the Extract of Meat in these colonies, Baron Liebig was under the impression that cattle and sheep were still being boiled down for their fat and skins, as they were some years ago. This may be inferred from his alluding, in a footnote to the article, to a letter that he received in 1851 from the late Mr. James King, of Irrawang, Raymond Terrace, whom he speaks of as "one of the most intelligent Australian colonists, and who has rendered the most distinguished service to the cultivation of the vine in that part of the world." In the letter referred to, Mr. King stated that the pasturage in this colony was extensive and excellent; that cattle and sheep were abundant and cheap; that thousands of these were every month killed for their fat,—that the nourishing part of the flesh was thrown away as worthless, and that the very best beef did not cost more than a halfpenny per pound. Although the circumstances of the colony have greatly changed since this letter was written, the suggestions offered by Baron Liebig may still be worthy of consideration by those who are in a position to adopt them, especially when the extraordinary properties of the Extract and the price it would command in Europe are taken into account.

LICENSED VEHICLES.—Complaints are frequently made at the Town Hall that the drivers of hackney carriages and cabs charge in excess of the fares prescribed by the bylaws of the Municipal Council regulating these vehicles; and also that the conductors of omnibuses do not conduct themselves on all occasions in a proper manner. During the latter part of the time that Mr. Speer filled the civic chair, these complaints were so numerous that he determined to put down the annoyances complained of by strictly enforcing the penalties provided by the Act, and measures with a similar view are now being carried out by the present Mayor. In every case where the driver or conductor of a licensed vehicle has twice been convicted at the Central Police Court of any misconduct connected with his usual avocation, his license is cancelled or suspended; and for this purpose a Court, consisting of the Mayor and several aldermen, sits once a month. Morever, the law requiring that every hackney carriage or cab shall be provided with a card or plate to be affixed to the inner part of the carriage, with the number of the vehicle and the table of fares printed or painted thereon, and that every driver of a licensed vehicle shall have in his possession, to produce for the perusal of persons hiring, a copy of the bylaws of the Municipal Council regulating these vehicles, is now enforced.

JEWEL CASE.—A pleasing specimen of colonial workmanship, designed and executed in the *atelier* of Mr. C. L. Qwist, is now on view in the shop window of that goldsmith, in Hunter-street. The object referred to is a jewel case principally formed of an emu's egg set in silver, supported on a vase-shaped pediment of the same metal, with a base of finely polished Australian wood. The egg has been cut in two, so as to open on hinges longitudinally; the upper side, or cover of the casket being surmounted, on the top with a large beetle of gold, forming a handle or knob. The casket is tastefully lined inside with dark purple, and is adapted for holding rings, brooches, and such-like *bijouterie*. Below the egg, and supporting it, are various Australian flowers and fruits wrought in frosted silver. The vase is made of the same material, and so likewise are two appropriate figures on the base. The lateral handles attached to the basement are of silver, and near them are two golden-topped scent-bottles. Within this unique casket is a set of jewellery of an original design, taken from the Australian Flora; the objects being leaves of fine gold, with *flies* perched thereon, cleverly formed of oxidised silver—rather unpleasantly like. The casket is an elegant and well-finished affair,—the silver and gold contrasting agreeably with the dark green of the egg and the rich soft brown of the wooden stand.

SCOTS CHURCH MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—On Monday evening this association celebrated its first quarterly meeting with a literary and musical entertainment. The attendance, despite the unpropitious weather, was very large, every available seat being occupied by members and their friends. The programme comprised fourteen items, selected from the productions of Byron, Hood, Shakespere, and other authors of celebrity, enlivened with one or two songs. The Bashful Man, a scene from William Tell, and one between Falstaff and Prince Henry, together with the Slave's Dream, and Childe Harold's Adieu, were the most noteworthy efforts. Faithless Nelly Gray also deserves a passing notice, as it was particularly well recited; indeed, the same remark applies to nearly all the pieces. Where so much excellence was shown it would be unfair to particularise. The songs were fairly given, and much appreciated by the audience as an agreeable adjunct to the recitations.

THE SEASON UP THE HUNTER.—Yesterday's *Maitland Mercury* says:—We have again to report a fine gentle rain, which fell in light showers on Sunday night and Monday, and settled down towards evening into a steady downpour, that will be very beneficial.

WE are requested to call the attention of buyers to Messrs. Chandler and Co.'s sale by auction, at their Rooms, Jamison-street, this day, at 11 o'clock, of 150 cases American clocks, iron bedsteads, sound and damaged English and Colonial made furniture, &c., &c. Vide advertisements for further particulars.—ADV.

DAMAGED Grey Sheeting, Forfars, Blankets, &c., This Day.—We are requested by Mr. Charles Teakle to remind the trade of his sale, this day, of the above, at his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock; also at 11 o'clock, sound winter seasonable drapery, ready-made clothing, &c. No reserve, see advertisements.—ADV.

QUEENSLAND.

THE Cawarra steamer brings Brisbane papers to the 29th ultimo, and Rockhampton to the 26th.

From the *Courier* of Saturday, we extract the following epitome of the week's news:—

The first trip of the first railway in Queensland took place on the 22nd ultimo, when the members of the Ministry, accompanied by a large number of visitors from Ipswich and Brisbane, were present, and travelled some eight miles up the line. The trip was very successful. The Engineer-in-Chief and the contractors were highly complimented upon the probability that their labours would be brought to a successful issue.

A land slip occurred on Sunday afternoon, by which some forty or fifty yards of the road lately made at the North Quay was completely destroyed.

The country in the vicinity of the Darling Downs presents a very parched appearance, and is otherwise suffering for want of rain.

On the 20th ultimo, the wife of Mr. Groom, M.L.A., was brought up at the Police Court, Toowoomba, charged with having committed an assault upon the person of a young woman named Foley. It appeared from the evidence that the assault was committed whilst Mrs. Groom was in a state of excitement consequent upon suspicion of her husband's fidelity. She was fined one shilling.

The departure of Captain H. D. Pitt, R.A., aide-de-camp to his Excellency the Governor, for Canada, has been delayed, in consequence of the ill-health of that officer.

The Queensland Horticultural and Agricultural Society have announced their winter exhibition to commence on July the 25th.

A supplementary *Government Gazette* was published on Tuesday last, containing the names of runs to be occupied for pastoral purposes under the Act 27 Vic., No. 17, and also the names of the holders of licences.

The Parliamentary session of 1865 will commence on the 2nd proximo, when his Excellency the Governor will formally open the two Houses.

EXODUS OF CHINESE.—The *Northern Argus* of 26th ultimo says:—Every day a number of Chinese are entering Rockhampton, the principal portion of whom are from the Peak Downs; others from the Five Miles Rush. One of them, who is a rather intelligent man, has informed us that four months ago upwards of 4000 Chinese had taken up their quarters on the Peak Downs, but during the last month all have been leaving for the southern districts, their chosen ports being principally Victoria and Sydney. In the last fortnight a thousand men vacated the ground, and the road all the way down is but a living bamboo town. The cause of the Celestials departing from the north is chiefly owing to the intense heat and scarcity of water; many of them having already succumbed to the local disease of fever and ague, and in the short period of a month thirty died. It is also stated that there are not over thirty Chinese on the diggings on this side, and they will decamp when capable of obtaining sufficient funds.

DEATH FROM INJURY.—The inquest began before the City Coroner on Friday, respecting the death of Ann Eliza Clements, was concluded yesterday. Deceased, who was seventy-five years of age, and lived at Lane Cove, accidentally fell on the floor of her dwelling, and her right thigh was broken. The poor woman was removed to the Infirmary two days afterwards, on the 15th March, and she died on the 27th April. The jury's verdict stated that death was the result of accident.

THE OPERA.—The Prince of Wales Theatre was again crowded yesterday evening. "Lucia di Lammermoor" was produced, with Madame Escott as Lucia, Mr. Squires as Enrico, Mr. Wharton as Edgargo, and Mr. Kitts as Raimondo. The opera was very successfully performed, and elicited quite as much enthusiasm as that of "Lucrezia Borgia," on the previous evening. The "Daughter of the Regiment" was again produced, and received with every manifestation of delight by the audience. This evening the very popular opera of "Trovatore" is announced; and in the course of the evening, Herr Lundborg—the finest performer on the clarionet in Australia—will give a solo on that instrument.

THE BUNYIP.—At length the mysterious bunyip seems to have been discovered. The *Ovens Advertiser* of the 27th ultimo says:—"There is scarcely a doubt of the existence of the animal so mysteriously known to the natives as a bunyip, and as the following facts are perfectly authentic, we may safely pronounce it to be of the seal tribe. As we have fresh water turtles and fresh water mussels, there is no reason why we should not have fresh water seals, and we quite believe they exist—although evidently very scarce—in the Murray, its lagoons, and tributaries. Some time since, the old French fisherman who brings fish into Beechworth from near Pechelba reported to a professional man in this town that he had caught a strange animal in his net, the size of a large dog. He said he had tied it with a rope, let it swim about in a waterhole, and given it dead fish, which it ate. The gentleman offered him £5 to bring it into Beechworth, but when he returned home it had slipped the noose. His description of the animal tallied, as nearly as he could describe it, with that of a seal. But a further confirmation of the existence of such an animal is, that several of the inhabitants of the shores of Lake Moodemere—an immense expanse of water, with large reed beds—have not merely heard an animal on the islands lowing at night, like a calf, but have seen exactly what resembled a seal frequently on the main shore in the very early morning. Our informant says that the veracity of one gentleman especially, who has seen it more than once, is above all suspicion, and he, having seen seals at home, says it *is* a seal. At the slightest noise or motion it glides into the water and disappears. The animal is evidently a nocturnal one, and hence the dread and uncertain accounts of the blacks, as well as our own doubts as to its existence. It will be remembered too, that Captain Cadell reported having seen a large specimen on the Goulburn some years ago, but it sank on his attempting to approach it. The information comes to us this time in really so complete a form that we can scarcely hesitate to believe that the animal called the bunyip exists after all, although the specimen caught, as well as that seen, must clearly [illegible] The older and larger ones would, no doubt, be more wary."

A FRUITFUL VINE.—Mr. Beasley, of Havering Park, on the Torrens, has one vine which seems to claim distinction amongst numerous rival celebrities of the vineyard and orchard. When a portion of the land was being trenched for the planting of fruit trees fifteen years ago, the men employed stuck in a vine-cutting merely to mark, at the close of the day, the extent of land they had operated on. The work progressed, but the mark remained and became a luxuriant and fruitful vine, which Mr. Beasley gave, some seasons ago, to his son John Samuel. In 1863 the owner gathered from it grapes enough to make three-quarters of a hogshead of excellent wine; in 1864 he made a hogshead, and in this vintage he will have considerably more, the bunches numbering over 3000, and weighing more than half a ton of grapes fit to go to the press. The branches have spread themselves over a rough trellis, and the number of pendant bunches of fine grapes, this year especially, has caused the vine to become an object of much curiosity, even among those accustomed to exhibitions of local fertility and abundance. The grape is supposed to belong to one of the Malaga varieties, and makes a superior wine, for which a remunerative price is readily obtained. Its colour is that of the French wine called *œil de perdrix*. Another remarkable circumstance in connection with this vine is that it has never been pruned, and it is now about sixty yards in circuit.—*S. A. Register*, April 24.

ARE COLONIAL JUDGES AMENABLE TO COLONIAL PARLIAMENTS?—The *Saturday Review*, adverting to the late difficulty in Victoria, between Mr. Higinbotham and the "officers of his department," remarks—"A curious question has just arisen in Melbourne, touching the independence of the judicial office. A Judge wishes to go away from the colony for a pleasure trip, and accordingly does so, without asking leave from anybody. The colonial Cabinet have no objection to his going, but insist that he ought first to have asked them. Thereupon the other Judges take the alarm. They say that their independence is being violated; and they stoutly maintain that they owe no duty to the Colonial Executive, and that, by the Constitution, they are liable only to be removed by the Sovereign, on the petition of both Houses of Assembly. The champions of the Executive, relying on an older Act, claim for it a power of suspending the Judges either for absence or misconduct; and they argue that otherwise there would be no remedy if a Judge were to misbehave grossly during the recess, or even if all the Judges were suddenly to leave the colony at the beginning of term. The argument, so far as it depends upon the interpretation of statutes, is not of much importance to us, but the practical question touches us as closely as it does the colonists. Our Judges are, beyond all question, in the position in which the Victorian Judges claim to be. The Executive has not the slightest authority over them. If they are negligent, the Home Secretary cannot force them to do their duty; if they behave ill, he can neither suspend nor punish them. No misconduct of theirs, however scandalous it might be, would authorise him to take the administration of justice out of their hands. If Parliament is sitting, there is the one only remedy of an address to the Crown, from both Houses, praying for the removal of the offending Judge—a remedy which, unless the offence is very gross indeed, would be impossible of application. If Parliament is not sitting, there would be no remedy at all. As soon as the prorogation has taken place a Judge may dance a hornpipe in Court at every assize town, and commit the Dean and Chapter of every diocese for contempt, but there is no possibility of bringing his amusements to a close, till the time has come round again for Parliament to meet. In their anxiety to make Judges independent, the statesmen of the Revolution have clothed them with an irresponsibility almost without limit. The curious thing is that we should have remained so long unconscious of this anomaly in our institutions, and that it should first have been laid bare to us by the experience of one of our youngest colonies."

On the eve of St. Valentine, 530,000 letters were dispatched from the General Post Office, London, being an excess of 230,000 over the ordinary number.

The foundation stone of a new railway bridge across the Thames was laid, on Wednesday, February 22nd, by Lord Harris, the vice-chairman of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company. It is an addition to, and closely adjoining, the bridge the company have constructed to lead into the Victoria station, which has already been found to be fully occupied by traffic, and is expected to be altogether inadequate to meet the increased demand when the inner circle of metropolitan railway communication is completed.

SOCIABLES, Buggy, Horse and Silver Mounted Harness, Household Furniture, &c.—We are directed by Messrs. Bradley and Newton to direct especial attention to their sale this day, commencing at 11 o'clock. See advertisements.—ADV.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

HARTLEY.

Tuesday, 10 a.m.

GOLD has not been found here in payable quantities.

GOULBURN.

Tuesday, 4 p.m.

The case of the Commercial Bank v. Gibbons resulted in a verdict for defendant. The other civil cases were postponed.

BATHURST.

Tuesday, 5 p.m.

Some new diggings have been opened in the neighbourhood of Native Dog Creek, from which rough samples of gold are being obtained. About 200 persons are assembled there.

It is rumoured that the Glenmore Estate is to be thrown open as a gold-field, negotiations having been entered into to purchase the property from Colonel Verner.

FORBES.

Tuesday, 4 p.m.

Since Mr. Cropper's place was stuck up, Hall's gang have been hovering about the stations between Forbes and Condobolin. From Mulgutherie they took a racer, known as Goldfinder, formerly belonging to the late Sir Frederick Pottinger. They afterwards called at Borambil, Mr. Suttor's station, where they left a horse which they had taken from there.

Things are looking brighter at the Pinnacle, a crushing at Soldier's Reef having yielded 5½ oz. per ton.

The Lachlan has been favoured with a soaking rain, followed by showers, and the grass is springing up beautifully on every side.

BRISBANE.

Tuesday, 6 p.m.

Parliament was opened to-day by his Excellency Sir George Bowen. The speech congratulates the House on the rapid establishment of settlements in the northern portion of the territory, the continuance of immigration and the extension of the Government lines of railway; and invites the consideration of establishing mail communication with England via Torres Straits. The other measures to be brought forward are of local interest only.

ARRIVED.—Yarra Yarra (s.), from Sydney.

SAILED.—Lady Young (s.), and Florence Irving (s.), for Sydney.

QUEENSCLIFF.

Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

ARRIVED.—Barwon, from Sydney; Natal, from Newcastle; Sussex, from London.

SAILED.—Prince Edward, for Newcastle.

MELBOURNE.

Monday evening.

The Abrolhos, for Sydney, was spoken off the Heads this morning. The Nicobar brings 7400 cases of kerosene. The Rapid, from Tahiti, brings 400,000 oranges; and the Forres, from Zebu, about 500 tons of raw sugar for the Colonial Sugar Company; her dates are to March 6th. Freight for sugar to London was then 60s.

The estate of Carter and Watts has been assigned to trustees.

Tuesday, 8 p.m.

The Treasurer of South Australia has given notice that any merchants who pay duties at Goolwa on goods going up the Murray will be indemnified against seizure by the Victorian Customs officers.

A parcel of tens tobacco was placed at auction at about a shilling.

At Goldsbrough's wool sale, only a small quantity was catalogued, of which 152 bales, chiefly small lots, were sold at about late rates. Greasy, at 8d. to 12d.; scoured, 13d. to 22½d. Java crystal sugars at auction realised £38 to £38 15s.

ARRIVED.—Barwon, from Sydney; Robert Passenger, from Mauritius, with 7400 bags of sugar; Sussex from London; and Hieronimus (s.), port unknown.

MAURITIUS.

[VIA MELBOURNE.]

March 23.

Since last advices the following vessels have arrived from the colonies:—The Sarah, Cantero, Eliza Corry, Alexandra, Reine, Blanche, and Elizabeth. The African and Good Hope are loading for Adelaide.

The *Port Louis Gazette* of the 22nd strongly condemns the language used by the American Consul at that port, respecting the visit of the Shenandoah to the Australian colonies.

ADELAIDE.

Tuesday, 7 p.m.

The exports of breadstuffs for the three months ending 22nd April show a falling off of 14,663 tons from the same time of last year.

Business very quiet. Breadstuffs dull, and little doing. Wheat is quoted at 8s. 4d. to 8s. 6d.; flour, £19 to £20 10s.

The cargo of timber ex Buena Vista, from Vancouver's Island was sold to-day at unsatisfactory rates.

Weather showery; rain seems to have been general.

ARRIVED.—Clara, from London, with 373 immigrants; Cosmopolite, from Hobart Town.

The Coorong (s.) sails for Melbourne to-morrow.

LEICHHARDT.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The public mind certainly does not appear to be satisfied as to the fate of this intrepid traveller, and great praise is due to Dr. Mueller and the public generally of Victoria, for urging a further search being made, so as to ascertain his fate, if possible; and I have no doubt, if a well-organised committee were formed, a considerable sum would be subscribed in this colony, for it is quite possible that Leichhardt or some of his party may be still living. As in my own case, when on the expedition to Cape York with the lamented Kennedy, if Jackey had been unable to reach the vessel anchored at Albany Island, and describe the position of myself and unfortunate companions at Weymouth Bay, nothing would have been known of our fate to this day; but as it is very probable that portions of the carts, &c., left at the base of the ranges at Rockingham Bay, and the bones of the horses left (one of which was alive) will soon be found, the natural conjecture would then have been that the whole party perished before crossing the ranges.

As to the route to be adopted, I think that should be left for discussion when all the information respecting any traces of the missing party has been collected together. I should be very glad to accompany any well-organised expedition appointed for this purpose, and trust that some steps may be taken at once to carry out what has been so well commenced in Victoria, which for humanity sake and the honour of the colony it is our duty to do; besides much valuable information would necessarily be obtained respecting the interior of the country.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
W. CARRON.

Sydney, 2nd May.

KEROSENE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—As the manufacture of kerosene at present occupies some share of public attention, and you state that "many inquiries are made on the subject," I beg to say that I can, probably better than any other person, supply information on the matter. It is now above twelve months since I began to try experiments in the manufacture of burning oil,—my idea being to use for that purpose the *tar* sold at a cheap rate at the gas-works; but, finding that unsuitable for the purpose, and not wishing to give the matter up, I tried to find some substance from which to distil it direct. I was advised earnestly to proceed with the attempt; and an opinion was given that a substance found in a neighbourhood to which I was directed, would be suitable for the purpose. This, however, was not the case; but knowing that there was a peculiar kind of coal or shale found in the neighbourhood of Hartley, in July last year I applied to the Rev. W. B. Clarke for his opinion, and a specimen of it. As to the first, he pointed out in one of his works that, years ago, he had stated that the shale referred to would make a good illuminating oil, he also very kindly searched for a specimen; but, being unable to find any, gave me a note to Mr. Krefft at the Museum, requesting that gentleman to look me up some, but Mr. Krefft was also unable to find any; and on my informing Mr. Clarke, the reverend gentleman expressed his regret, but stated that he would procure me some direct from Hartley. Accordingly a few days afterwards I received a note by post from the reverend gentleman, dated August 17th, 1864, stating that he had applied to Mr. Brown, who had promised to send him some, which he would forward to me on arrival. Some time elapsing, I applied to Mr. George Jarvis, of Hartley, who at once undertook to procure a quantity for me; and on the 19th of December, I received 5 cwt. per rail from Penrith. I had from time to time in the course of my experiments consulted Mr. C. Watt, at the Gas Works, and on the arrival of the shale took him a sample, and, relying on his honour, made no secret from him as to whence I had procured it. He expressed his strong approval of the shale, and his opinion that if it were to be procured in quantity it might be a good thing. I made further inquiries as to quantity, and whether the land were procurable, and found that there was a probability of the shale being in quantity, and that the owner of the farm where it was procured was not only willing but anxious to sell. A few weeks afterwards I went up to purchase, when lo, the farm had already been sold to some gentleman, who in his great anxiety to secure it gave more than double the amount it had been offered for a few weeks previous. With the sudden advance the district in question has since made—the "gold" and the "coal," and the "kerosene"—the public are already familiar.

Meantime should we see the trade in the last-named article become of the magnitude we are led to suppose it will, I would suggest that the classic ground of Brickfield-hill as being able to establish a just claim to being its birthplace, would bear with honour the title of "Petrolia," and would therefore recommend the baptism of any other place by that name to be deferred.

I remain, Sir, yours &c.,
EDWARD G. WILSON.

601, Brickfield-hill, May 2nd, 1865.

P.S.—The process of manufacture above referred to might have been seen at the above address any day during the last four months.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Had your correspondent "Frank," from Pennant Hills, who mourns over the present state of the cemetery belonging to the Tarban Asylum, been quite candid as to the purposes of his lamentation, he would have also informed the public—for he knows the fact as well as I do—that the cause of the dilapidated condition of things he complains of arises from no neglect, but from the bush fires kindled in various parts of the reserve, and on the property of Mr. Bland adjoining it, by pleasure seekers from Sydney, and careless boatmen, which sweep over this sacred spot, sometimes twice in the year, consuming everything amenable to the fury of the flame. Had he likewise condescended to inquire, he would have learnt that, as soon as the road to which he alludes is finished, he may probably be gratified by seeing this subject of his grief enclosed within a stone wall; after which it will be possible to keep the place in order.

Yours, &c.,
TRUTH.

Gladesville, 1st May.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

TUESDAY EVENING.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	459	16	4
Gin	336	12	3
Ligneurs, cordials, or strong waters	1	15	8
Whisky	31	17	0
Rum	498	1	0
Perfumed spirits	1	7	2
Wine	49	4	6
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	13	10	0
—— (in bottle)	10	15	4
Tobacco and snuff	314	6	0
Tea	251	5	6
Coffee and chicory	186	13	4
Pilotage	6	3	0
Total	£2160	6	7

The quantity of gold-dust delivered by the Escorts from our several gold-fields during the month of April amounted to 22,789 ounces. For the corresponding month of the year 1864, the receipts reached 24,226 ounces. The decrease on the month is, therefore, 1437 ounces, or about 6 per cent. During the first four months of the present year the amount received by the escort has been 96,969 ounces, against 104,012 ounces for the same period of the past year. The decrease on the four months is therefore 7143 ounces, or 6¾ per cent. The falling-off of the yield of our gold-fields continues, but the decrease is not very large, and the late dry weather may be looked upon as being partially the cause of the diminution in the quantity of gold forwarded by the escorts.

The following table will show the quantities of gold dust received monthly by the Western, Southern, and Northern Escorts during the first four months of the years 1864 and 1865.

	Western, oz.	Southern, oz.	Northern, oz.
1864.			
January	11,471	10,764	2380
February	10,243	10,377	1248
March	16,202	13,942	3156
April	11,736	10,363	2127
	49,652	45,447	8913
1865.			
January	12,195	10,239	1744
February	11,543	9,572	1776
March	14,505	10,803	1803
April	10,528	10,694	1567
	48,771	41,308	6890

It will be observed that there is a decrease in the yield of gold from the Western Gold-fields of 881 ounces; from the Southern a decrease of 4239 ounces, and from the Northern, 2023 ounces.

The following general abstract showing the average amount of the liabilities and assets of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank within the colony of New South Wales, taken from the several weekly statements during the quarter, from the 1st January to the 31st March, 1865, is published in to-day's *Gazette*.

LIABILITIES.—Notes in circulation, not bearing interest, £23,687 15s.; bills in circulation, not bearing interest, £2432 8s. 9d.; deposits, not bearing interest, £84,965 1s. 8d.; bearing interest, [illegible] Total amount of liabilities, £422,400 16s. 4d. ASSETS.—Coined gold and silver and other coined metals, £68,048 14s. 6d.; landed property, £28,382 14s. 5d.; notes and bills of other banks, £1817 8s. 4d.; balances due from other banks, £2781 11s. 10d.; amount of all debts due to the bank, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, excepting notes, bills, and balances due to the said bank from other banks, £632,161 6s. 5d. Total amount of assets, £733,191 15s. 6d. Amount of capital stock paid up at date of last advices from London, £800,000; rate of the last dividend declared to the shareholders, 6 per cent. per annum; amount of the last dividend declared, £18,000; amount of the reserved profits at the time of declaring such dividend, £58,000.

The *Argus* of the 29th April says:—

Per Heloise, we have a letter from our own correspondent, bringing our Mauritius dates direct down to March 2. We have already published later intelligence, received by way of Ceylon, but the following particulars will be found of interest:—

"Mauritius, March 1.

"Our island was the scene of a heavy storm of rain on the 12th instant, which has done an immense amount of damage in Port Louis. The rain was so heavy that the rivulets which run from the mountains surrounding the town inundated the streets near the harbour, where the water rose to a height of five or six feet, entering the houses and spoiling a large quantity of furniture. About thirty persons, principally Indians, who attempted to cross the flooded streets, perished in the torrents. The sugar stores in town have suffered severely, and it is estimated that 50,000 bags of sugar have been more or less damaged, besides other goods in large quantities, such as rice and other grain, which were stored in the same buildings as the sugar. The damage sustained has been confined almost entirely to Port Louis. The rain, being unaccompanied with wind, has benefited the country districts, where the canes have now a very fresh appearance.

"Since the beginning of the month very few transactions have taken place here in the sugar market, caused by the unfavourable news received from the United Kingdom of late. The overland mail arrived here on the 24th, and the intelligence of a further fall in the English market of 2s. or 3s. will, I think, perhaps have the effect of increasing shipments by causing a still further decline in prices here. Our present quotations are as follows, viz.:—Finest white crystals, 7 dollars 40 cents to 7 dollars 50 cents; second quality ditto, 6 dollars 50 cents to 6 dollars 75 cents; fine yellow counters, 5 dollars 60 cents to 5 dollars 75 cents; good ditto, 5 dollars 25 cents to 5 dollars 50 cents; medium ditto, 5 dollars to 5 dollars 10 cents.

"The number of vessels at the disposal of charterers in our harbour is not at all great. In freights, however, no improvement of any importance can be advised. Rates are still almost nominal. About a fortnight ago a vessel was taken up for the United Kingdom at £1 17s 6d; since then £2 for the same destination has been offered, and in some instances accepted. Rates for the Cape are £1 10s.

"Commercial difficulties in the sister island have become less pressing, or, at least, much less is now said about them. A cargo of Coolies which were received at Reunion the other day could not be distributed, as, owing to the bad state of trade, no applicants would come forward. It has been proposed to send them here, where they would most likely find employment without difficulty.

"Your produce, of almost all descriptions, is at present at a discount here. A cargo of horses which arrived per Robert Passenger obtained an average of 183 dollars; 30 horses per Sea Ripple, from Swan River, only averaged 75 dollars each.

"Flour.—We have large stocks of this article on hand, and the market is consequently very dull. Sales are made with difficulty at 4 dollars 10 cents to 4 dollars 20 cents per 100 lbs.

"Tallow.—Market dull; 9 dollars to 9 dollars 50 cents are present prices.

"March 2.

"Freights appear to have an upward tendency this morning. It is reported that a vessel was chartered this morning to the United Kingdom at £2 10s. per ton; but this wants confirmation."

ADELAIDE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[DEAN, LAUGHTON, AND CO.]

FAT CATTLE: The supply is insufficient to meet the demand, and the country districts are now at times without beef. There is every prospect of this scarcity continuing through the winter, and, indeed, until a good season produces a fresh supply of fat stock. We have sold 91 head middling to good cattle, averaging £8 5s. 94 head prime mob from the Darling, averaging £10 7s, including 3 prime bullocks, brought from £14 17s 6d to £16 10s, and 1 very prime cow £17. 101 head inferior to middling cattle, for J. F. Cudmore, averaging £7 8s 9d. 83 head middling cattle, medium quality, for Messrs. Barrott and May, averaging £8 3s. 6d. Total, 330. Quotations: Best bullocks, £9 to £13; second bullocks, £8 to £8 10s; best cows, £7 to £10; second ditto, £5 to £6 10s; Fat sheep continue in good supply, but the scarcity of fat cattle is having the effect of raising prices. Some very prime weighty wethers have realised up to 20s to 22s. Quotations: Wethers, prime, 19s. to 21s.; ditto, good, 16s. to 18s. Fat calves are still scarce and dear. Store cattle: Nothing doing. Store sheep: Owing to the continuance of the drought there is scarcely any business doing in store stock. Rams: We have a good supply for sale from our most noted breeders.—April 13.

CHARLES ELPHINSTON, deceased.—Pursuant to the Act of the Legislature of New South Wales, 26 Vic., No. 12, section 29, intituled, "An Act to amend the Law of Property, and further to relieve Trustees,"—Notice is hereby given, that all creditors (as well mortgagees as other creditors) and all other persons having any claims or demands against or upon the estate of CHARLES ELPHINSTONE, late of Derwent-street, Bishopthorpe, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, carpenter, deceased, who died on the 18th day of June, 1864, having duly made his last Will and Testament in writing, probate of which was granted by the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, on the twenty-first day of October, A.D. 1864, to ALEXANDER LECKIE ELPHINSTON and WILLIAM ELPHINSTON, the younger, of Derwent-street, Bishopthorpe, aforesaid, builders, the executors named in and appointed by the said will, are hereby required to send particulars of such claims or demands on or before the thirtieth day of May now instant, to Alexander Leckie Elphinston and William Elphinston, of Derwent-street, Bishopthorpe, aforesaid. And notice is hereby given that, after the thirtieth day of May next, the said Alexander Leckie Elphinston and William Elphinston will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Charles Elphinston, deceased, amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which the said Alexander Leckie Elphinston and William Elphinston may then have notice. And the said Alexander Leckie Elphinston and William Elphinston will not be answerable or liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person of whose claim they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this second day of May, A.D. 1865.

ALLEN, BOWDEN, and ALLEN, Proctors for the said Alexander Leckie Elphinston and William Elphinston.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ACCOUNTS and PLANS of DISTRIBUTION in the undermentioned Estates shewing dividends as below specified, now lie in the Office of Insolvency, Sydney, for inspection; and any person interested desiring to object to the confirmation of any such accounts or plans must lodge his objection in writing in the said office, on or before 15th instant, otherwise the said Accounts Current and Plans of Distribution will, on THURSDAY, 18th May instant, be confirmed as lodged.

Sydney, 2nd May, 1865.

FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHERY, Official Assignee.

THOMAS HANNA, of Dungog, second dividend of 6d per £
ROBERT NEWCOMBE, of Dungog, ditto ditto of 3s 4d per £
HENRY L. CHAPMAN, of Newcastle, ditto ditto of 3¾d per £
PHILIP WALSH, of Sydney, ditto ditto of ½d per £
JOHN STUDD BROWN, of Bathurst, third ditto of 3½d per £
GEORGE M. ROBERTSON, of Newcastle, first ditto of 1s 7¾d per £
JOHN CHARLES BONARIUS, of Lake Macquarie, first ditto of 6 1-16d per £
THOMAS JORDAN, of Kingdom Ponds, ditto ditto of 1s 3½d per £
CAMPBELL WHALAN, of Fish River, ditto ditto of 1s 6d per £
THOMAS KAVANAGH, of Sydney, ditto ditto of 2s 8¼d per £
ALFRED C. BEGBIE, of Port Macquarie, second ditto of 1¼d per £
DAVID WILEY, of Sydney, ditto ditto of 5d per £
JAMES TOBIN, of Sydney, an account showing receipts and disbursements
CHARLES BROWN, of Sydney, tailor, ditto
DENNIS PATRICK KEOGH, of Quat Quatta, squatter, 2¼d per £
DAN KITTON, of Jerry's Plains, 7s 7-½d per £, on preferent claim
JAMES M'DONALD, of Dubbo, 3¼d per £
THOMAS HOWARTH, of Evans Plains, 2¼d per £.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—DURHAM and IRWIN.

The undersigned begs to notify that, having purchased the interest of the late CHARLES C. DURHAM (his former partner in the above firm), he will liquidate all debts due by the late firm, and receive all debts due to the same.

JOHN EDWARD IRWIN.

Referring to the above advertisement, I have, THIS DAY, admitted Mr. JOHN ANDREW TURNER, of West Maitland, as my Partner in the business, which will henceforward be carried on under the style and title of IRWIN and TURNER, Wool Brokers and General Commission Agents.

JOHN EDWARD IRWIN.

Sydney, 1st May, 1865.

NOTICE.—The PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between JOSEPH DAVIS and CHARLES BRITCHER, Butchers, of 161 and 163, Parramatta-street, is, by mutual consent, this day DISSOLVED. The business will in future be carried on by Charles Britcher, to whom all accounts must be paid.

JOSEPH DAVIS
CHARLES BRITCHER.

May 1, 1865.

In reference to the above I beg to thank my friends and the public for their past support, and hope to merit, and obtain, a continuance of the same.

CHARLES BRITCHER.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF WILLIAM BARNETT.—A Second and Final DIVIDEND of one shilling per £ will be paid to the Creditors in the above estate, on and after MONDAY, the 8th instant, between the hours of 11 and 1, at the office of the Trustees, No. 1, Lloyd's Chambers. Promissory notes to be produced.

MOSES MOSS
W. KEELE,
G. EAGAR,
Trustees of the Assigned Estate of William Barnett.

UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that the DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, declared at the Half-yearly General Meeting, will be payable at the Company's Offices, 325, George-street, on and after FRIDAY, the 28th instant.

WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

26th April, 1865.

BURIAL GROUND, North Shore.—The Trustees give NOTICE that, from the present date, the terms of the trust, which limit the use of the ground to Members of the Church of England in the Parish of Willoughby, will be enforced.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Annual EXHIBITION of the above Society will be held at the grounds, Parramatta, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 19th and 20th of May, instead of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 11th and 12th of May, as originally advertised.

JOHN LACKEY, } Honorary
S. W. PYE, } Secretaries.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Intending EXHIBITORS are informed that entrances will close on TUESDAY, the 16th May. Ploughmen must also enter for the ploughing prizes on or before the same day. Entrance forms can be obtained from the honorary secretaries, or CHARLES MARTYN, Esq., Pitt-street, Sydney.

JOHN LACKEY, } Honorary
S. W. PYE, } Secretaries.

THE UNDERSIGNED, leaving the colony, requests all persons having left Watches for repairs to call for them before the 14th of May.

All claims to be sent in by the same date.

GEORGE CHIFFINCH, 129, Prince-street.

TENDERS will be received until 20th instant, for the supply of 400 Hardwood CROOKS. Full particulars on application to P. R. HOLDSWORTH, A. S. B. Club, Woolloomooloo Bay.

TO PAINTERS.—TENDERS are invited for Painting, &c., of three houses. Specifications to be seen on application to Mr. COLEMAN, 112, South Head Road, to whom tenders are to be delivered on or before the 4th inst.

TO EXCAVATORS.—TENDERS required for removing earth at the corner of Clarence and Barrack streets.

D. COOPER and CO.

MR. JAMES LAZARUS, being no longer in my employ, is not authorised to receive any moneys on my account.

M. M'MAHON, 410, George-street.

2nd May, 1865.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street. Branch Offices, Picton and Penrith.

IMITATOR of WOODS and Marbles. CHARLES WILLIAMS, 245, Sussex-street, near Bathurst-street.

ORMOND and CO.'S SWISS CIGARS.—The undersigned having received information that a large quantity of very inferior cigars, having a forged but very likely imitation of their brand and name, had been manufactured by a Swiss house, they have lodged a complaint at Bale (in Switzerland), and caused a portion of same to be seized, to be dealt with according to law. Following up this disreputable piracy of their name and brand, and having ascertained that in December and January last, a quantity of no less than 200 cases, containing two millions of these spurious cigars, had been shipped from London to Melbourne and Sydney, they hereby give notice that they have empowered Messrs. CURCIER and ADET, of Melbourne, and LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., of Sydney, to prosecute as the law directs, and in the heaviest penalties, any persons importing, selling, or otherwise having in their possession such fraudulent imitated cigars.

(Signed) ORMOND and CO.

Geneva, February, 1865.

We have been informed by Messrs. ORMOND and CO. that the following parcels of cigars have been shipped to the colonies, bearing their name, but not manufactured by them, viz.:—

Per Agra, for Melbourne, 50 cases marked O&C over S—2400 to 2449
Per Silver Eagle, for Sydney, 50 cases marked O&C over S—2450 to 2499
Per Lotty Warren, for Melbourne, 50 cases marked O&C over S—2500 to 2549
Per Morning Glory, for Melbourne, 50 cases marked O&C over S—2551 to 2600.

LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO.

Sydney, April 24th, 1865.

ELVY AND CO'S Music Warehouse, 221, George-street.

Music ONE-THIRD LESS THAN LONDON PRICES.

PIANOFORTES By the first London makers, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS, by ALL the RENOWNED MAKERS, for SALE or HIRE, at MODERATE CHARGES, in GREAT VARIETY.

NEW MUSIC, at one-third under published prices.

ROMAN VIOLINS, Strings, &c.

W. H. PALING, Agent for Erard, Aucher, Kirkman, and Alexandre, 83, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

PIANOFORTES.—The largest and most superb assortment of PIANOFORTES in SYDNEY, chiefly by ERARD, COLLARD, BROADWOOD, HOPKINSON, &c., &c., consisting of OBLIQUE COTTAGE, SEMI-COTTAGE, and PICCOLO PIANOFORTES, in highly finished elegant WALNUT, ROSEWOOD, and ASH CASES, with every modern improvement. The TOUCH is elastic, and the TONE of that rich, pure quality that especially distinguishes first-class ENGLISH PIANOFORTES. The above will be sold under the USUAL SYDNEY PRICES, HARMONIUMS, by Alexandre, &c., in every variety of wood, at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. BEST ROMAN and ACRIBELLE Violin STRINGS. NEW and POPULAR MUSIC, ex Jason, including all the latest compositions and old established favourites, at ONE-THIRD LESS THAN PUBLISHED PRICE.

J. H. ANDERSON, Pianoforte and Music Warehouse, 360, George-street.

ANGLO-GERMAN and DUET CONCERTINAS. A few of these novel instruments. ANDERSON, 360, George-street.

NO HOME complete without a Piano. Rosewood Cottage Piano, 6¾, 20 guineas, next Agra Bank.

TO CLERGYMEN, CHURCHWARDENS, and others.—For SALE, a 12-stop HARMONIUM, by Alexandre, rosewood case, in good order. Price, £25. D. BUIST, Pianoforte Tuner, 66, William-street.

OPERA GLASSES for SALE or hire. FREDERICK HAMMON, 126, King-street, next the Theatre.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT. W. GREEN, Patentee and Manufacturer of Double and Single Breech and Muzzle-loading Guns and Rifles, 96, Market-street, Sydney, late of 138, New Bond-street, W. London.

Guns, rifles, &c. re-stocked, and otherwise repaired, by experienced workmen. Ammunition and implements at moderate prices.

FOR SALE, several double Carbines, swivel rods, 577 bore, at low prices. W. GREEN, Gunmaker, 96, Market-street, Sydney.

BREECH-LOADING DOUBLE GUNS, from £16 16s. each, 12, 16, and 20 gauge.—W. GREEN, Gunmaker, 96, Market-street, Sydney. N.B.—Cartridge cases and breech-loading implements all sizes.

TO GENTLEMEN proceeding to India, China, Cape of Good Hope, &c.—For SALE, a very superior breech-loading Double RIFLE, 16 gauge; also a Cape Rifle and shot gun, in case, with fittings complete; shot barrel, 15 rifle ditto, 42 gauge. Apply at W. GREEN'S, Gun and Rifle Manufactory, 96, Market-street, Sydney, late of 138, New Bond-street, W. London.

GUNS, Rifles, Revolvers, new and second-hand, for SALE, at a low figure. A. JOSEPH, Pawnbroker and Jeweller, 244, George-street, opposite Church-hill.

FOWLING-PIECE.—The most compact and best fitted piece in the colony, for SALE; price £22.

CLOCKWORK TOYS.—Just unpacked, 3 cases, at the London and Paris Bazaar, opposite Markets.

TIN Carriages, 'Buses, Gigs, Buggies, Perambulators, Furniture, &c. LEMAIRE'S Bazaar, opposite Markets, George-street.

JUST RECEIVED, ex mail, direct from Paris, Portemonnaies, Fitted Bags, Messager Necessaries, Writing Cases, all of a new description. London and Paris Fancy Bazaar, George-street, opposite the Markets.

3-BUSHEL SACKS, full weight, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

LUCERNE SEED, best new, now landing, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-st.

ADELAIDE WHEAT.—5000 bushels, prime sample, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-st.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Hart's, Devon Mills, Bowman's, Clark and Dodson's, superfine and seconds, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

LUCERNE SEEDS, ... Clover and Rye Grass. LAW, SOMNER, and CO.

PRAIRIE GRASS, Prairie Grass, splendid sample, machine dressed and free from weeds.

GARDEN SEEDS.—One guinea collection, sufficient for half an acre, 21s.

COUCH GRASS, Couch Grass. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., 260, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE.—Bank, Steam, Insurance, and other shares.

WANTED,—Australasian Steam shares and Government Debentures.

W. CHATFIELD, 81, New Pitt-street.

PRIME SEED WHEAT, 10s. per bushel On SALE at W. PRITCHARD'S, 17 and 19, King-street.

WARRNAMBOOL POTATOES, ex Vibilia, hourly expected. BARKER and CO., York and Market sts.

BROULEE POTATOES, just arrived per Undaunted. Prime samples. W. SHORT, Victoria Wharf.

POTATOES.—Potatoes on SALE, and now landing, at Market Wharf, ex Carrywell, from Moruya River, 90 tons, at £4 and £5 per ton, in quantities of not less than five tons. R. J. HARDY, 107, Sussex-street.

ON SALE, Liverpool fine SALT, at 70s. per ton. R. J. HARDY, 107, Sussex-street.

SALT.—Liverpool Coarse and Fine Salt, Kerosene, Colza, Linseed, Raw, and Boiled Oil. W. Wright.

BAGS.—Three-bushel Bags in any quantity; Sheet Zinc, Tupper's Iron. W. WRIGHT.

FOR SALE, Cast-iron MANTELPIECES, 10s each. At SMITH'S, Ironmonger, Park-street.

FOR SALE, cheap, Corn-cracking Machine, Publican's Outside Lamp. Sale Rooms, 763, George-st. South.

TO MILLERS and FLOUR FACTORS.—For SALE, a STEAM FLOUR MILL, in the town of Bathurst, in full working order; vacated in March last by a tenant who paid £350 per annum for the same. Price £2000; half cash, half secured by mortgage on the property for two years at 8 per cent. per annum. Apply to CROAKER and CO., Auctioneers, Bathurst; or to J. S. HOME, Solicitor, Bathurst.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S Prize Medal New Improved SEWING MACHINES.

The distinguishing feature in this machine is the making of the TIGHT LOCK STITCH by the ROTATING HOOK, an improvement on the shuttle, whereby all heavy and noisy action is avoided, which makes it noted above all other machines for simplicity and general effectiveness; in proof of which, the machine gained a First-class Prize Medal at the London Exhibition of 1862; also, the Paris Gold Medal in 1861; and the numerous testimonials received from persons in all parts of the colonies amply testify to its excellency. Its complete superiority is fully shown in the following

It fells or hems any width, turning its own hem as it stitches.

Gathers any kind of material with any quantity of full ness.

Gathers and sews on a band at the same time without basting.

Embroiders in beautiful designs, with cord, braid, or silk.

Sews in cord without basting.

Hems, enclosing a cord at the same time, without basting.

Binds any material without basting.

Marks any width of tucks, and stitches them without basting.

Trims skirts with braid, velvet, or ribbon, without basting.

Quilts any material in any design, with silk or cotton.

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS, with testimonials, FREE BY POST, on application.

INSTRUCTIONS GRATIS TO EVERY PURCHASER.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see the MACHINE IN OPERATION at the Show Rooms, No. 1, Wynyard-street, next to Bank of New South Wales.

VENNARD and STEVENS, sole agents.

FENDERS and FIREIRONS.—F. LASSETTER has much pleasure in soliciting the attention of the public to his large and varied stock of fenders and fireirons. In anticipation of the winter season the stock has been largely increased, and comprises articles of every variety of pattern, and at all prices, suitable for the drawing-room, parlour, dining-room, library, bedroom, and kitchen.

Bright steel fenders
Steel and ormolu ditto
Bronzed, and newest patterns
Berlin black ditto
Green nursery ditto
Green bedroom ditto
Iron kitchen ditto, sliding bar.

The stock of fire-irons is equally extensive, and includes some very elegant designs for the drawing-room.

FREDERICK LASSETTER, 421, George-street, near the Markets.

COAL SCOOPS.—F. LASSETTER has just landed an extensive assortment of the newest designs in coal scoops: many of them are embellished with great taste, and present a very handsome appearance.

They include

The Persian scoop
The Russell ditto
The Ruskin ditto
The Windsor ditto
The Westminster ditto, &c.

FREDERICK LASSETTER, 421, George-street, near the Markets.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—Fulton's ale, new brew, just arrived
Tennant's ale in jars
Martell's and Hennessey's brandy, dark and pale, in bulk
Hennessey's and Renault's, in case
Graham's port
Manilla rope, Calcutta lines, &c.
Woolpacks, woolbagging 27 and 28 inch, canvas assorted
3-bushel sacks
Ceylon coffee, Patna rice
Congou teas, in chests, half-chests, and boxes
Hams, bacon, and pork
Irish oats, split peas, &c., &c.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

THE RACES.—First-class FIELD GLASSES, and gold Hunting Stop WATCHES, with independent centre seconds.

THE OPERA.—Patent Monochromatic Opera Glasses, in great variety, at

A. BLAU'S, 9, Hunter-street, first floor.

FOR SALE, a bargain, at Mr. MOLLOY'S Pawn Office, a Gentleman's Diamond RING. Price £25.

BATHURST WHEAT.—Highest cash price paid by J. A. M'CARROLL, Market Wharf.

CANARIES.—German CANARIES so noted for their superior singing. EASTWAY'S, 425, George-street.

CANARY SEED, same as we use ourselves, 4d. per lb. EASTWAY'S, 425, George-street.

AUSTRALIAN BEDDING WAREHOUSE.—W. REASON, 7, Bridge-street.

MATTRESSES CLEANED BY STEAM.

MATTRESSES RE-MADE, and returned in four hours. W. REASON, 7, Bridge-street.

VINEGAR.—Pure malt, 1 dozen cases, glass stoppered, landing. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

WATER TANKS, galvanized iron; made all sizes and iron curved. At BROWN'S, 320, Pitt-street.

TO WHEELWRIGHTS, Blacksmiths, Shippers, and others.—Now landing, and for SALE by the undersigned, at low prices—

Round, square, and tyring iron
Axle blocks and boxes, from 2 inch up to 3½
Gibson's spring, 5, 6, 7, and 8 plates
Gibson's axles, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 1⅞
Bolts, nuts, and washers.

THOMAS COLLINS, Iron Yard, No. 83, Parramatta-street.

WINE VATS, 250 Gallons, just emptied, for SALE, cheap. J. B. NORTH, Wynyard-street.

WINE VAT, 1200 Gallons. Price, £12. Cost, £25. Just emptied. J. B. NORTH, Wynyard-street.

ON SALE by the undersigned.—Proved chain cables, ⅞ and 1 inch, with connecting shackles
Short-link proved coil chain, all sizes
Foster's spades and arm-moulds
Bolts and nuts, and bolt-ends and nuts, coffin furniture
Cart and plough traces, and bullock chains
Nettlefold's wood screws, horse nails, boiler plates
Noble and Hoare's house painter's varnishes
Queensland butchers' knives
Carpenter's patent rim locks, 6, 7, and 8 inch
Charcoal tin plates, IC, IX, IXX.

JOHN KEEP, Wholesale Ironmonger, Barrack-street.

KEROSENE OIL, best brands, cheaper than any other house in the city. JOHN MURPHY, 22, Parramatta-street.

BONE DUST, Macmeikan and Co.'s.—Just landed, a prime sample, superior to anything in the colony, £7 per ton, bags included. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., seedsmen, 260, Pitt-street.

STEAM ENGINES, &c., for SALE.—6 stationary steam engines, from 10 to 30 h. p
1 ditto ditto 30 h. p., with 2 Cornish boilers ... with self-acting saw, bench, &c.
1 upright portable steam engine, cylinder 7½ diameter, 12 stroke, with multitubular boiler
1 14 h. p. portable steam engine
Crab winches, single and double power
Wire netting, &c.

GILFILLAN and CO., Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE.—A six horse power Horizontal STEAM ENGINE, in good order; also, a Hall's PULVERIZER. Apply to JOHN BAASS, 32, Hunter-street, or to JONES and Co., Pyrmont Bone Mills.

BUGGY COBS for SALE, stanch pair, good goers and quiet, £25 GIBSON'S, Pitt-street.

DOUBLE-SEATED BUGGY, first-class order, £35. GIBSON'S Horse Repository, op. School of Arts.

HORSE, SPRING-CART, and HARNESS, £24 the lot. GIBSON'S, Pitt-street, op. School of Arts.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD, at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street, by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, Horses, carts, drays, buggies, waggons, spring-carts, &c. N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale. Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

Broken-in Horses.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from A. H. M'Donald, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,

12 head horses, in good condition, broken to saddle, light harness, and heavy draught.

Colts and Fillies.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. R. Sheehy to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,

20 head useful colts and fillies, in good condition, suited for hackneys and harness purposes.

Pair Horse Break.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,

A light pair horse break, to carry six.

Horses
Pair Horse Break.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

"Jenny Lind," a well-known hack
A powerful bay charger
A chesnut horse, the winner of ten races
2 cart colts
6 young horses from Kiama; and
40 other horses.

Heavy Draught Colts
Carriage Horses, &c.

At the Camperdown Yards, May 11th.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. John Mooney to sell by auction, at the above Yards, on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock,

50 superior young horses, broken and unbroken.

Amongst them are 25 large heavy cart colts and fillies, several match pairs of bays and greys, and several upstanding colts suited for hacks, and light harness horses.

600 Breeding Ewes for Sale.

At Penrith, THIS DAY, 3rd May.

MR. W. TINDALE will sell by auction, at his Yards, Penrith, as above,

600 breeding ewes, in lots to suit purchasers; they are a choice lot and will be for positive sale.

Terms, cash.

Milch Cows. Milch Cows.

To Private Families, Shippers, Dairymen, and others.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by Mr. John Mooney to sell by auction, on FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,

At the Camperdown Sale Yards,

10 very superior quiet milch cows, some with calves at foot, and others forward in calf.

Terms, cash.

500 Good Breeding Ewes, from Maneroo.

On an Early Day next week, of which due notice will be given.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, at the Homebush Sale Yards, as above, 500 good breeding ewes, from Maneroo. In lots to suit purchasers.

Breeding Ewes, Breeding Ewes.

At the Homebush Sale Yards, on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by John Cosgrove, Esq., to sell by auction as above, 500 ewes, well adapted for breeding purposes. In lots to suit purchasers.

Fat Wethers, Fat Wethers.

At the Homebush Sale Yards, on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by John Cosgrove, Esq., to sell by auction as above, 500 prime fat wethers. In lots to suit purchasers.

Fat Wethers, Fat Wethers.

At the Homebush Sale Yards, on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at half past 2 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by H. L. Nelson, Esq., to sell by auction as above, 700 prime fat wethers. In lots to suit purchasers.

Fruit. Fruit. Fruit.

NEWELL and WALLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at the City Auction Depot, Haymarket, 200 cases seasonable fruit.

Sale by Auction, THIS DAY.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Gold and silver lever and other watches
Double and single guns and revolvers
New and second-hand clothing
Boots and shoes, and sundries.

Terms, cash.

WINSOR and NEWTON'S ARTIST MATERIALS.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell, at their Auction Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock,

One of the largest assortment of artist materials ever offered for competition in this colony, comprising:—

Solid sketch books, all sizes, with different papers
Solid sketch blocks
China division slants
China palettes
Water-glasses and sponges
Hand-books for water-colours
Indian ink
Water-colour brushes, sable and camel hair
Water colours in cakes
Ditto in half ditto
Moist water-colours
Boxes water-colours, all sizes
Japan boxes of moist water-colours
Cumberland lead pencils
Drawing paper
Sussmer's creta levis pencils
Wolf's ditto
Vulcanised rubbers
Brushes of all descriptions
Saber's drawing pencils
Mathematical instruments
Drawing pins
Mounting boards
Bristol boards
Boxes of crayons, for landscape
Boxes ditto, for figures
Boxes of hard pastils
Stamps of all descriptions.

BOOKS.

J. D. Harding's Lessons on Trees, in parts, choice plates
J. D. Harding's Lessons on Art
J. D. Harding's Guide and Companion
J. D. Harding's Elements of Art
J. D. Harding's Early Drawing Book
Stubb's Sketches from Nature
Cox's Light and Shade
Field's Cromatography
Barnard's Landscape Drawing
Wyatt's Illuminations
Warren's ditto
Warren's Alphabets, &c.
Winsor and Newton's Handbooks on the Fine Arts, comprising The Art of Marine Painting in Water-colours, by J. W. Carmichael; The Art of Painting in Water-colours, by Merrifield; Artistic Anatomy of the Human Figure, by H. Warren, Pres. N.W.S.; Transparent Painting on Linen, by W. Williams; The Principles of Colouring in Painting, by Charles Martel.
The Art of Painting and Drawing in Coloured Crayons, by H. Murray, F.S.A.
The Art of Painting Portraits in Oil Colours, by ditto
Elements of Perspective, by A. Penley, M.N.W.S.
The Art of Figure Drawing, by C. D. Wiegall, M.N.W.S.
Hints for Sketching in Water Colours, from Nature, by Thomas Hutton
The Art of Flower Painting, by W. Duffield
The Art of Miniature Painting, by Charles W. Day
Instructions for Cleaning, Repairing, Lining, and Restoring Oil Paintings, by Henry Mogford, F.S.A.
Drawing Models and their Uses, by J. D. Harding, M.W.S.
The Art of Marine Paintings, in oil colours, by J. W. Carmichael.

Also,

Prepared charcoal, in boxes
Large assortment of prepared mill boards, for oil painting, from 9 x 7 to 36 x 28
Prepared canvas, ¼, ½, 36 inches, and upwards
Brush washers
34 dozen books of Dutch metal
Powder colours, prepared in spirits
Sable and hog hair tools (brushes)
188 dozen tubes of oil colours
25 dozen of all the fine extra colours
Japan boxes
Panels, and almost every material required for the fine arts.

Terms, cash. No reserve.

To Market Gardeners, and others.
Choice Vegetable Seeds, from Veitch's, London.
Warranted to grow.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, on FRIDAY, 4th May, at half-past 2 o'clock,

A few packages of choice vegetable seeds, assorted, in parcels, in lots to suit purchasers. These seeds were imported as a trial shipment by James Veitch, Esq., from the Royal Exotic Gardens, King's Road, London.

ISLAND PINES.

Five varieties of fine healthy Plants, including new species.
To Nurserymen and Amateur Gardeners.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 5th May, at half-past 2 o'clock,

The following rare and beautiful pines:—

1300 plants of Dammara species
30 ditto Dammara Moorcii
800 ditto Araucaria Rulcii
100 ditto Podocarpus species (new)
100 ditto Araucaria Cookii.

The auctioneer has great pleasure in calling the attention of nurserymen and amateurs to the sale of the above rare and beautiful plants, lately sent by the collector from New Caledonia.

Araucaria Ruleii and Podocarpus are said to be new and magnificent trees; the other varieties are well known, and the attention of intending purchasers is respectfully directed to the beautiful specimens growing in the Botanic Gardens.

Terms at sale.

Sugars, Tea, Rice, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Provisions.

Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 9th May.

To Grocers, Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 9th May, at 11 o'clock, Groceries, sugars, teas, rice, oilmen's stores.

Terms at sale.

Clearing-out Sale.

FRIDAY, 5th May, at 10 o'clock.

On the Premises, 126, King-street.
To Watchmakers, Jewellers, Fancy Dealers, and others.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Mr. Head, who is retiring from the jewellery business, to sell by public auction, on FRIDAY, 5th May, at 10 o'clock,

The whole of his stock-in-trade, comprising—

Gold and silver watches, gold guards, alberts, brooches, diamond rings, rings and earrings, clocks, glass cases, fancy and other goods too numerous to particularise.

Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, 3rd May, at 10 o'clock,
At the Auction Rooms, 311, George-street.

2 Cottage Pianos, by Erard,
Sewing Machines, by Willcox and Gibbs.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, The above.

Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, 3rd May, at half after 10 o'clock.

At the Auction Rooms, 311, George-street (late Rossiter and Lazarus's).

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at half after 10 o'clock,

Three camphor-wood boxes, containing silk dresses, prints, linen, table linen, &c., &c.

Terms, cash. No reserve.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd May, at 11 o'clock.

At the Auction Rooms, 311, George-street, (late Rossiter and Lazarus's.)
To close several estates.

Cottage and Square Pianos, by Erard, Allison, and Broadwood; Superior Drawing, Dining, and Bed Room Furniture; Carpets, Office Furniture; China, Plate, Glass, Russell Stove, and three boxes of Dresses, Table Linen, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 311, George-street (late Rossiter and Lazarus's), THIS DAY, 3rd May, at 11 o'clock,

The above.

Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 4th May, at 11 o'clock.

Superior Household Furniture.

At the University Hotel, Glebe.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Mr. Butter to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, 4th May, at 11 o'clock,

The whole of his household furniture, comprising—four pier glasses, 50 x 40; rosewood cottage piano; dining-table, 30 feet by 5; chiffoniere, bookcase, chest of drawers, horsehair chairs, pictures, ornaments, sofas, couches, washstands, carpets, oilcloth, easy chairs, china, glass, crockery, kitchen range, platedware, &c., &c.

Terms, cash. No reserve.

Winter Drapery, Blankets, Clothing, &c., &c.
Just landed ex Jason, and John Duthie.

THURSDAY, 4th,
FRIDAY, 5th.
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,

Consignments of seasonable drapery, blankets, clothing, &c., &c., just landed.

Terms liberal.

Plush Hats, high crown
French Deerstalker, Felt ditto
Oxford Felt
Sydney, straw under ditto.

FRIDAY, 5th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 5th,

2 cases felt and plush hats, as above.

Terms at sale.

THE BARQUE MARY AGNES,
282 tons register,
350 tons burthen.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd May.

To Merchants, Shipowners, and others.

For Unreserved Sale.
First lot to be offered.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at half-past 10,

The fine barque MARY AGNES, 282 tons register, length 98 feet, breadth 25 feet, depth of hold 14 feet, built in France of the very best materials, coppered and copper-fastened.

This fine vessel has an unusually full and complete inventory, and is well found in standing and running rigging, sails, spars, boats, ground tackle, &c., and is in every respect a sound and substantial vessel. She is now lying in Darling Harbour off the gas works.

The MARY AGNES has made several voyages out of the port of Sydney, bringing sugar, flour, &c., and has in every case landed her cargo in good condition.

The inventory, register, &c., can be seen, and any further desired particulars ascertained, on application to the Auctioneers, at their Rooms, 362, George-street.

Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd May.

The Brig MISSIE.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at half-past 10,

Third lot to be offered.

The brig MISSIE.

The MISSIE is now lying off the A. S. N. Co's works at Pyrmont, where intending purchasers are invited to inspect her. Inventory can be seen at the rooms of the Auctioneers.

Terms at sale.

The ketch BRIDE.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd May.

To Parties engaged in the Coasting Trade, Lightermen, and others.

For Unreserved Sale.
Register Tonnage, 20 tons,
Burthen, 25 tons,
Draught loaded, 5 feet.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock,

First lot to be offered,

The fine colonial-built ketch BRIDE, 20 tons register, carries 25 tons on a laden draught of 5 feet, built throughout of the best colonial hardwood, running gear all new, well found in sails and all necessary stores, and guaranteed in good working order.

Inspection is invited.

Terms at sale.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE TRADE.—In consequence of the continued wet weather interfering with the discharge of the ship, the importers have been unable to procure samples of the cargo ex D'Artignan, in time for sale this day, they therefore beg to inform the Trade, Merchants, and others that the sale is unavoidably POSTPONED to FRIDAY, 5th instant, and, to suit the convenience of parties having other engagements, the hour of commencing has been fixed for half-past 10, which time will be strictly adhered to.

SUGAR (in small Mats).

FRIDAY, 5th May.

Attractive and Important Unreserved Sale,
The entire Cargo of Bourbon Sugars in small mats, now landing ex D'Artignan,

Comprising—
Fine Yellow Grainy Counters
Ditto Brown ditto ditto
Ditto ditto Ration.

The whole will be for positive Sale, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on FRIDAY.

Samples now on View.
To Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Buyers for the Neighbouring Colonies, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. Boyer, Martineau, and Fourcade, to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on FRIDAY, at half-past 10,

Ex D'Artignan.
14,163 small bags sugar.

The punctual attendance of the trade is particularly requested.

Terms at sale.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions.
Important Preliminary Announcement.

FRIDAY, 5th May.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Merchants, and others.

Ex late arrivals.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at half-past 10,

Invoices of oilmen's stores, general groceries, and provisions.

SPECIAL NOTICE to the Trade.—This sale has been unavoidably postponed to Friday, 5th, in consequence of many of the samples not being landed. Sale will be commenced punctually at half-past 10.

Terms at sale.

The Brigantine FRIENDS
96 tons register
160 tons burthen.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at half-past 10,

The brigantine FRIENDS, 96 tons register, coppered and copper-fastened, built of English oak, and now in first-rate condition, having lately received a thorough overhaul at the yard of Mr. Cuthbert, when she was supplied with new sails, spars, rigging, &c., and was newly sheathed and refastened where necessary.

The FRIENDS can be inspected where she now lies at the Grafton Wharf, having just completed a voyage to New Caledonia and back.

She has a very complete inventory, which can be seen on application at the Rooms of the auctioneers.

Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

On account of whom it may concern.
All more or less damaged.

8 Cases Wax Vestas, Japan Boxes and Round Plaids.

To Grocers, Buyers of Fancy Goods, Tobacconists, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

The above.

Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

Important Unreserved Sale of 18 Packages, ex Jason, consisting of

6 Tierces Holloware, viz., Boilers, Saucepans, Round Pots, Kettles, &c.
1 Case Wire Dish Covers
1 Case Plated Cruet Frames
2 Cases Japan Tea-trays, pearl inlaid
1 Case ditto Cash Boxes
1 Case E. plated Thimbles, in fancy boxes
5 Cases Fancy Goods, Concertinas, Toys, &c., &c.

To Ironmongers, Country Storekeepers, Furniture Brokers, Dealers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

The above 18 packages, ex Jason.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.

Damaged 8-4 Grey Sheetings
Damaged Forfars
Damaged Collars, Shirts, &c.

WEDNESDAY, May 3rd.

To Drapers, Upholsterers, Tent Makers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, May 3rd, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,

Ex Spirit of the North, Jones, master, from London,
§ 9157 §—One bale, containing
5 pieces 36-inch forfars, 601 yards
5 pieces 40-inch ditto, 595 yards
§ 9153 §—One bale, containing
24 pieces 8-4 grey sheeting, 1276½ yards
§ 9176 §—Part case
12 dozen gents' oxonian and west end collars
§ 9236 §—Part case
1½ dozen gents' cotton shirts.

All more or less damaged by sea water.

Terms, cash, before delivery.

Important Unreserved Sale of Drapery, &c.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, May 3rd.

To Drapers, Outfitters, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock prompt, without reserve,

Invoices of drapery, &c., comprising
Blankets
8-4 greys
36-inch, 40-inch forfars
Fancy doe sacs
Fancy doe trousers
Black and shepherds' doe vests
Pilot reefers
Millers' mole trousers
Assorted hosiery
Ladies' belts and stays
Gents' cravats and scarfs
Panama hats
China matting, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged China Matting
Damaged Grey Blankets.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, May 3rd.

To Drapers, Upholsterers, Dealers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock,

12 rolls 4-4 China matting
10 ditto 5-4 ditto ditto
3 ditto 6-4 ditto ditto
14 pairs 9-4 grey blankets.

All more or less damaged.

Terms, cash.

Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. MOLLOY will sell by auction, on MONDAY, 8th instant, at his Pawn Office, Bathurst-street,

A quantity of wearing apparel; blankets, sheets; boots and shoes; oil paintings; Colt's revolving pistols, &c., &c. Also, a quantity of good jewellery, consisting of gold and silver watches, ladies' gold chains, albert chains, heavy gold rings; a ship's chronometer, by Arnold, London, in perfect order; a lot of silver spoons, diamond ring, a sterling silver tea and coffee service; lot of books, and sundries.

Sale at 11 o'clock. Terms, cash.

Unredeemed Pledges.

LISTER and BARNETT have received instructions from Mr. Edward Bennett, pawnbroker, 118, Liverpool-street, to sell by public auction, at their Mart, King-street, on MONDAY, the 8th of May next, at 11 o'clock,

The following unredeemed pledges pawned with him.

1864.

March—9th, gold geneva watch No. 2510 and 4378, and chain, and gold brooch in case, 2 silk dresses; 21st, crape shawl, shawl, and gold ring.

April—1st, lever silver watch No. 4200.

July—4th, silver lever watch No. 28758 and gold albert; 16th, 2 black silk mantles; 20th, silver hunting watch No. 2492, double barrel gun; 23rd, pair blankets, quilt, dress, and sheet; 30th, silk dress.

August—2nd, gold albert, gold pin, and gold bracelet; 3rd, silver geneva watch No. 13523; 6th, coat, coat; 9th, pair blankets; 10th, silver geneva watch No. 25729 and 18455; 16th, coat; 17th, pair trousers and shirt; 18th, pair trousers, 2 dresses and sheet; 20th, cruet, quilt; 24th, silver geneva watch No. 6717 and gold albert; 27th, gold ring, with stone; 30th, gold ring; 31st, remnant holland.

September—3rd, satin skirt and jacket, gold ring; 12 silver spoons, dress; 5th, 2 coats and pair trousers; 12th, coat, 2 mantles and skirt; 13th, carpet bag and contents; 16th, 2 pairs boots; 19th, gold geneva watch No. 14882 and gold albert; 20th, silver watch No. 5126, moire antique dress; 21st, coat; 22nd, silk dresspiece; 23rd, suit clothes and gold ring; 28th, remnant cloth; 29th, dresspiece, gold ring.

October—3rd, coat, vest, and shawl, gold geneva watch No. 23427 and gold chain; 7th, 2 pairs boots, dresspiece, and shawl; 8th, pair trousers; 11th, pair trousers; 14th, gold brooch; 17th, 4 pairs boots and carpet bag; 18th, black silk dresspiece; 21st, black silk dress and petticoat, coat; 22nd, 2 crimean shirts, 4 gold rings; 25th, silver watch No. 520, suit clothes, and 3 shirts; 27th, coat and vest, coat, vest, 2 pairs trousers, and shirt, dress; 28th, coat, 2 pairs trousers, and vest.

November—1st, calico, &c.; 3rd, shawl, pair black cloth trousers; 7th, silver geneva watch No. 12429; 9th, flutina; 11th, gilt geneva watch No. 48858; 14th, coat and vest, 2 gold rings, coat, and pair boots; 16th, 8 pieces linen; 19th, silver hunting geneva watch No. 6288, coat; 21st, silver lever watch by E. J. Dent, No. 20920; 22nd, gold pin in case; 23rd, pair trousers; 24th, 2 table cloths; 25th, 6 babys' night gowns and robe; 28th, coat, dress piece, &c.; 30th, gold ring.

December—3rd, dress and skirt; 5th merino dress, coat and trousers; 8th, gold ring; 9th, bed curtains; 10th, silver geneva watch No. 16067 and albert; 12th, silver hunting geneva watch No. 233; 13th, 7 pieces linen; 15th, petticoat and jacket, silver watch No. 23200 and chain; 17th, silk dresspiece; 20th, pair trousers, 2 shirts, and 2 pairs socks; 21st, 2 blankets, pair trousers, and shirt; 28th, 2 feather pillows and blanket; 30th, gold pin; 31st, mantle and lace shawl.

1865.

January—5th gold chain; 6th, quilt and table cloth, gold brooch; 7th, blanket, pillow, pair trousers, and vest; 9th, petticoat, chemise, and drawers; 11th, silver hunting geneva hunting watch No. 20038; 11th silk cloak and shawl; gold necklace, scarf shawl.

Also a quantity of bundles from 5s and under.

SALES BY AUCTION

THIS DAY.

Iron Bedsteads, sound and damaged.
Ex Jason.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Jamison-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
3 cases half-tester iron bedsteads, 6 feet 6 x 3 feet, green, blue, and marone
3 cases ditto ditto ditto, 6 feet 6 x 3 feet 6, ditto ditto
2 cases 4-post iron bedsteads, 6 feet 6 by 4 feet, damaged
1 case stump bedsteads, 6 feet 6 x 3 feet, damaged.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, May 3rd, 1865.

At the Jamison-street Auction Rooms.
To Furniture Dealers, Parties Furnishing, and others.

Colonial-made Furniture, &c.
Drawing-room Suites, Cane-seated Folding Chairs
Loo and Square Cedar Tables; Cane-seated, Hair, and other Chairs
Chiffonieres, Sideboards, Chests of Drawers
Wardrobes, Sofas and Couches, Washstands, Dressing-tables. Also,
Iron Bedsteads, Mattresses, Palliasses, Earthenware, Dinner Services, Toilet Sets, &c.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received positive instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Jamison-street, THIS DAY,
A large quantity of the above goods, without any reserve, being the property of an upholsterer and cabinet-maker, who is giving up the business.
Terms, cash.

American Clocks
American Clocks
American Clocks.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd May, at 11 o'clock.

At the Jamison-street Auction Rooms.

150 Cases American Clocks, viz.,
6-inch Eight-day Levers
8 ditto ditto Striking
10 ditto ditto ditto
Eight-day Tudor Clocks
Ditto Gothic ditto
Ditto O.G. spring
Ditto O.G. weights
Wide-awake Timepieces
Ditto Alarum ditto
Gothic Timepieces
Ditto ditto alarum
St. Thomas' ditto
Rose-gilt Cottage ditto
Drop Octagon Timepieces, &c.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Jamison-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
150 cases American clocks, of which a few cases are damaged.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Teas
Provisions, &c.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on an early day,
Several parcels of the above
Detailed particulars in a future issue.

Preliminary Notice.

Boots and Shoes.

120 Trunks,
Now landing ex Jason.

From the celebrated manufacturer
J. Eardensohn.

To Boot and Shoe Buyers
To Country Storekeepers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have been favoured with instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on an early day,
120 packages boots and shoes, from the celebrated manufacturer, J. Eardensohn.
Detail particulars in a future issue.

Oilmen's Stores.
560 Cases.

New Goods, now landing ex Jason.
From the Celebrated House of
J. T. Morton.

Comprising
Preserved Potatoes
Pint Pickles
Bottled Fruits
Jar Salt
Half-pint Castor Oil
Half-pint Salad Oil
Pint ditto ditto
Quart ditto ditto
1 lb. Tin Jams
1 lb. Salmon
½-lb. Sardines
¼-lb. ditto
1 lb. Tins Fresh Herrings
Pint Red Cabbage, &c.

To Wholesale Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers
To Shippers and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on an early day.
V. F.
560 cases oilmen's stores, comprising all the articles now in demand.
Now landing ex Jason.
Terms at sale.
Detailed particulars in a future issue.

THIS DAY, Wednesday.

To Drapers
To Outfitters, and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 3rd May, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of general drapery, ready-made clothing, &c., comprising
10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Bath blankets
Men's millers' mole trousers, ½ F. F., ½ W. F.
Men's heavy Witney Inverness capes
Blue pilot American pea jackets
Drab Devon and reversible ditto
Drab cheviot tweed suits
Ditto ditto ditto trousers
Ditto fancy doe ditto
Bright ditto railway rugs
Fancy wove crimean shirts
Ditto printed flannel ditto ditto
Coloured flannel ditto ditto, fancy fronts
Scotch twilled shirts, lined backs
Fancy wool long shawls
Coloured and black cloth mantles
20-inch coloured silk velvets
34 and 36 inch white longcloth
29, 32, and 36 inch grey domestic
68 and 72 inch ditto sheeting
30-inch grey drilling
42-inch ditto fancy wincey skirting, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 4th May.

To Printers and others.

Printing Press.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, 4th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,
One stanhope printing press, complete, capable of taking in a super-royal form.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 5th May.

To Booksellers
To Librarians
To Country Buyers, and others.

The Entire Stock of Books of Mr. S. Goold, who is relinquishing the Book and Stationery business.

Books in every department of Literature, from the leading Publishers.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from Mr. S. Goold to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,
His entire stock-in-trade of books, in every department of literature, from the leading publishers.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Wednesday.

To Hatters
To Outfitters, and others

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
23 cases hats, now landing ex Red Riding Hood, Comprising
1 case drab felt West Indian hats, No. 70, soft crowns
2 ditto ditto ditto, No. 60, H. C.
4 ditto ditto Demerarian ditto, No. 70, S. C.
2 ditto ditto ditto, No. 60, H. C.
2 ditto ditto ditto continental ditto, No. 60, H. C.
6 ditto ditto ditto Dunedins ditto, No. 11, plain and black bands
2 ditto mouse, slate, and black Canadians, stitched white
1 ditto drab and black Canadians, plain and black bands
1 ditto assorted French felt hats
2 ditto drab felt Nelsons.
—
23 cases.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 4th May.

TO PRINTERS AND OTHERS.

BREVIER, LONG PRIMER, AND MINION TYPE.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, 4th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of brevier, long primer, and minion type.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 4th May.

To Stationers
To Country Storekeepers, and others.

The Entire Stock-in-trade of Mr. S. Goold, who is relinquishing the Book and Stationery business.

Stationery
Printed Books
School Books
Account Books
Inks, &c., &c.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from Mr. S. Goold to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, 4th instant, at 11 o'clock,
His entire stock-in-trade of general stationery, books, and inks.

☞ Full particulars of the above it is unnecessary to advertise, as the stock comprises every article requisite for carrying on the stationery business.
Terms at sale.

On WEDNESDAY, May 3rd, at 11 o'clock,
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

A very neat Sociable Buggy, to carry six persons; first-class Horse, and Set Silver-mounted Harness.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, May 3rd, at 11 o'clock,
Horse, buggy, and harness.
Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, May 3rd, at 11 o'clock,
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Highly Important Sale by Auction,
Of Useful Household Furniture and Effects.

To Parties Furnishing and others.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, May 3rd, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture and effects, consisting of
Elegant walnutwood drawing-room suite, covered in crimson damask
Pair card tables, oval loo table
Pier-glass, ornaments, vases
Books, carpets, glassware
Rosewood pianoforte, by Trainnan, cost 90 guineas
Oval dining-table, with spare leaves
Hair-seated chairs and couch
Large wardrobe, chest drawers
Washstands and furniture, dressing-tables
Bedroom chairs, iron and brass bedsteads
Culinary utensils, crockery, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, May 4th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Highly Important Sale by Auction of Elegant Italian Marble Statuary, Carrara Marble Monuments for Cemeteries, Marble Fonts and Vases, &c., &c.
Just landed ex You Yangs.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Signori L. Veroli and Del Colombo, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on THURSDAY, May 4th, at 11 o'clock,
Two very beautiful real Carrara marble monuments, carved with elegance and great taste, suitable for a cemetery, and warranted to stand without damage any amount of exposure to the weather.
An elegant real Carrara marble fountain, suitable for a gentleman's garden.
A massive real Carrara marble bath (cut out of a solid block of marble). Also,
A few magnificent vases and statuettes
Valuable oil paintings, &c.
Terms, cash.
On view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers on WEDNESDAY.

On FRIDAY, May 5th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Gentlemen of the Legal Profession.

Valuable Law Library.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Arthur Todd Holroyd, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on FRIDAY, May 5th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable law library, amongst which will be found
Ellis and Blackburn's Q. B. Reports
Moore's Privy Council Reports
Bythewood and Jarman's Conveyancing, last edition
Bevan's Statutes, Richards' Statutes, and other valuable works of reference.
Terms, cash.
Catalogues will be speedily issued.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd May, 1865.

50 Cases Pint Salad Oil
50 ditto Quart Vinegar
10 ditto Red Herrings
20 ditto Pint Pickles
10 ditto Assorted Sauces.

To Grocers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 3rd May, 1865, at 11,
The above goods, without any reserve.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd May, 1865.

To close accounts.

Price's Belmont Candles
Hale's Ditto.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 3rd May, 1865, at 11,
200 boxes Price's Belmont candles
250 ditto Hale's ditto.
*** To close accounts.
Terms at sale.

Auction Sale at Alger's Bonded Stores.

SWISS CIGARS.

To Cigar Dealers
To Tobacconists
To Country Buyers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at Alger's Bonded Stores, Lower Fort-street, THIS DAY, 3rd May, 1865, at 11 o'clock,
For positive unreserved sale,
11 cases Swiss cigars.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd May, 1865.

Important to Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 3rd May, 1865, at 11,
50 cases Stewart's whisky
100 ditto Imperial Cognac Company's brandy
100 ditto Remellico and Company ditto
100 ditto Blanchard Vieux ditto
200 ditto Medoc claret
20 hogsheads draught ale
100 casks Salt's bottled ale.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd May, 1865.

Corks.
To Ginger-beer Manufacturers, Grocers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 3rd May, 1865, at 11,
10 bales corks
25 cases ditto.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 4th May, 1865.

Negrohead Tobacco
Cavendish ditto.

Highly Important
To Tobacco Merchants
To Tobacconists
To Wholesale and Retail Grocers
To Country Buyers
And others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Australian Bonded Stores, on THURSDAY, 4th May, 1865, at 11,
NEGROHEAD TOBACCO.
10 half-tierces tobacco
15 quarter-tierces ditto.
CAVENDISH TOBACCO.
60 boxes Grant's 10's
30 ditto Lorillard
25 ditto New Era
20 ditto ½-lb. lump, &c., &c.
Without the slightest reserve.
Terms at sale.

TWO HALF-ACRE ALLOTMENTS OF LAND AT ASHFIELD, NEAR THE STATION.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 11th of May, at 11 o'clock,
Two allotments of land, each half an acre, adjoining the property of Mr. M'Culloch, about five minutes' walk from the Station. A part of it is fenced in and let as a market garden.
Terms at sale.

PLOUGHED GROUND,
SUTTON FOREST, near BERRIMA.

LARGE FARM, about 400 acres, with stone-built dwelling-house, &c., on the Southern Road, also divided by that road from the above, the BLACK HORSE INN, and about 200 acres of land.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietor, Mr. Joseph Fletcher, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 15th May,
The above well-known property, at the
PLOUGHED GROUND,
on the Southern Road, a little beyond Berrima,
The whole of the property comprises about 600 acres, the great Southern Road dividing it into two portions.
On one side is the FARM of 400 ACRES, all enclosed, with substantial stone-built Cottage, containing 8 rooms, kitchen, store-room, coach-house, stables, garden planted with choice fruit trees, &c.
On the other is that well-known extensive Inn, THE BLACK HORSE, formerly Grey's, containing thirteen rooms, exclusive of bar and taproom, verandahs back and front, kitchen, store room, dairy, coach-house, stable (twenty-two stalls), stock-yards, &c., together with 200 acres of land, most of which has been under cultivation.

☞ This valuable property will be positively sold on the above date, and is worthy the attention of those seeking a first-class country farm and homestead, together with an old-established favourite inn, on a main road, with extensive accommodation and a well-earned reputation.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

TERMS, VERY LIBERAL.

MONDAY, 8th MAY.

To Capitalists, Speculators, Small Investors, and others.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTANT SALE.
FREEHOLD ESTATE.

NEW SOUTH WALES.
VICTORIA.
QUEENSLAND.

All of which will be positively disposed of, to close accounts, on
MONDAY, 8th May,
at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, at 11 o'clock.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, on the above date,
The following valuable properties.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CITY OF SYDNEY.

LOT 1.—MARGARET-STREET, Wynyard-square.
All that piece of land having a frontage of 22 feet 10 inches to MARGARET-STREET, with a depth of 113 feet, on which is a LARGE IRON STORE on massive stone foundations, situated between the offices of the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY and the newly-erected residences belonging to Messrs. D. COHEN and CO.

LOT 2.—PHILLIP-STREET.
All that allotment of land having a frontage of 30 FEET TO PHILLIP-STREET, with a depth of 91 feet.
*** This choice site is a few feet north of BRIDGE-STREET, near the CIRCULAR QUAY, and divided by a lane from the land on which are those FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-HOUSES, the property of JOHN BROWN, Esq., of Singleton.

LOT 3.—PARISH OF ALEXANDRIA.

a.	r.	p.	
6	0	0	—suburban lot 19
5	1	34	—ditto 20
5	2	0	—ditto 22
5	1	12	—ditto 26
5	1	21	—ditto 10.

*** The above were early selections, and are situated near the South Head Road, about five miles from Sydney.

LOT 4.—PARISH OF WILLOUGHBY.
13 acres and 28 perches, suburban lot 22, near St. Leonards, North Shore, a little above the well-known residence and grounds of the late William Lithgow, Esq.

LOT 5.—LANE COVE.
7 acres, lot 132, at Lane Cove, Wilkinson's grant, adjoining Moore's 40-acre grant, formerly a wool-washing establishment.

LOT 6.—PARISH OF ST. GEORGE.
69 acres, portion No. 44, fronting the west shore of Botany Bay
41 acres, portion No. 33, fronting Koggorah Bay.

LOT 7.—MIDDLE HARBOUR.
20 acres, parish of Manly Cove, fronting the waters of Middle Harbour.

LOT 8.—KURRYJONG.
340 acres, county of Cook, Dalgetty's grant, adjoining Roberts' Swamp and Mrs. Kerr's grant.

LOT 9.—RAYMOND TERRACE.
750 acres, Richard Windeyer's grant, about one mile from Raymond Terrace, and known as the Duckhole Farm.
*** Portions of this well-known estate are let as agricultural farms, vineyards, &c.

LOT 10.—VILLAGE OF SEAHAM, WILLIAMS RIVER.
Lots 2 and 9 of section 19, and lot 8 of section 12, each about ¼ an acre, grants to R. Graham.

LOT 11.—COUNTY OF MACQUARIE.
Allotments East and South Hastings, and 5 acres Ellenborough Estate.

COLONY OF VICTORIA.

LOT 12.—CITY OF MELBOURNE.
Lots 11 and 12 of section 34, each one quarter of an acre, and having 1 chain frontage to Jeffcot-street.

LOT 13.—PARISH OF JIKA JIKA.
5 ACRES, part of section 140, on the main Sydney Road, Pentridge, near Melbourne.

COLONY OF QUEENSLAND.

LOT 14.—SOUTH BRISBANE.
All that piece of land situate at South Brisbane, commencing at the corner of Russell and Grey streets, bounded on north-east by Grey-street, 130 feet; on the south-east by land belonging to John Harris, 30 feet; on the south-west by land belonging to Michael Power, 132 feet; and on the north-west by Russell-street, to the commencing corner, together with the premises erected thereon, consisting of SIX COTTAGES.

☞ Richardson and Wrench think it only necessary to state, that their instructions are to
CLEAR THE WHOLE OF THE LOTS.
They would, therefore, impress upon buyers that fact, and direct their attention to the PLANS and more DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS which may be inspected at the Rooms.

The TITLES are, with few exceptions, GRANTS FROM THE CROWN (by purchase) to the vendor. The deeds may be examined at the Rooms.

DAY OF SALE, MONDAY, 8th MAY.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores.
Shop Fittings and Fixtures, Scales, Weights; Horse, Cart, and Harness.

H. VAUGHAN and SON have received instructions from Mr. J. Keegan, who is retiring from the grocery business, to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 156, South Head Road, THIS DAY, 3rd May, at 11 o'clock,
The stock-in-trade, consisting of a general assortment of groceries and oilmen's stores, teas, sugar, rice, flour, soap, show and tea canisters, kegs of butter, tobacco, and sundries.
The above premises to be let at a low rental.
Positive sale.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD MAY.

MOST IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE SALE OF FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD CITY, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES, by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 3rd MAY.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO, RILEY-STREET.—Two-story brick Dwelling House, adjoining the Sir Maurice O'Connell Inn.

SOUTH HEAD ROAD, opposite the Church of the Sacred Heart.—Six valuable Allotments, each having a frontage of 20 feet by a depth of from 70 to 80 feet.

BALMAIN — SHORT-STREET, WATERVIEW.—neat Weatherboard Cottage, well finished, containing 4 rooms; a freehold property.

SOUTH HEAD.—That well known hostelry, THE SIGNAL HOTEL, now licensed to, and in the occupation of, Mr. Leftwich.

WINDSOR.—A beautifully situated Farm and Homestead, BROOK LODGE FARM, containing 40 acres, on the Eastern Creek, and close to the Mulgrave Railway Station.

BOTANY, Banks' Meadow.—8 choice Market Gardens, each containing from 4 to 13½ acres each.

GLOUCESTER.—THE GLOUCESTER HOTEL, Church and Queen streets, situate on the road to the Manning, Port Macquarie, and New England.
MORT and CO.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

THE GLOUCESTER HOTEL,
CHURCH AND QUEEN STREETS, GLOUCESTER.

Situate on the road to the Manning, Port Macquarie, and New England.

Title, unquestionable.
For particulars apply to JOHN DAWSON, Solicitor, Pitt-street.

Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 3rd May,
That capital and well-known hostelry,
THE GLOUCESTER HOTEL,
Situate at the junction of Queen and Church streets, Gloucester, being allotments 11 and 12 of section D of the subdivision of the township, now licensed, in full trade, and occupied by Mr. THOMAS BROWN.
The hotel, a weatherboard building, with brick chimneys and shingled roof, contains verandah, passage, bar, bar-parlour, and sitting room, eight bedrooms, and pantry. The kitchen, a detached building, built of wood, and shingled roof. Also, stabling for 6 horses.
The property is in good order throughout, is in an excellent position, and for the past seven years has been in the occupation of the present tenant.
It is now in the market for BONA FIDE SALE, and is well worth the attention of those looking out for a good investment.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
In Equity.

Between TIMOTHY REARDON, Administrator of the late Matilda Reardon, formerly Matilda Taylor, plaintiff; and WILLIAM HELLYER and others, defendants; with the approbation of the MASTER IN EQUITY.

CITY OF SYDNEY.
SIX VALUABLE ALLOTMENTS, SOUTH HEAD ROAD, immediately opposite THE CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART.

Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the Master in Equity to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock THIS DAY, 3rd May,
The following valuable freehold building sites, situate in the CITY OF SYDNEY.
6 valuable allotments, each having a frontage of about 20 feet to the OLD SOUTH HEAD ROAD, by a depth through to TAYLOR-STREET of from 70 to 88 feet.

*** These allotments are immediately opposite the CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART, and comprise the land formerly cultivated by Mr. Case, adjoining his present Veterinary Establishment, and are portion of the property of the late ROBERT TAYLOR. The position is a rising one, and is daily increasing in value. The division is made to suit the wants of small capitalists, mechanics, and others.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

POSITIVE SALE.

RILEY-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
Two-story Brick Dwelling-house, adjoining the Sir Maurice O'Connell Inn.

Title unquestionable. Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 3rd May,
All that allotment of land situate in Riley-street, adjoining the Sir Maurice O'Connell Inn, having a frontage of about 16 feet by a depth of about 75 feet, on which is erected that
TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE
now occupied by Mr. Dowden.
The house is built of brick on stone foundation, with slated roof, and contains four rooms, passage, and detached kitchen.
WATER LAID ON.

*** The sale is peremptory; attention is therefore particularly requested to the property, as affording an opportunity for securing
A SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

BANKS MEADOW, BOTANY.

CHOICE MARKET GARDENS.

Title, Unquestionable. Terms, very liberal.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock THIS DAY, 3rd May,
Eight portions of land situate at Banks Meadow, and containing from 4 to 13½ acres each.
27 ACRES, in two lots adjoining, are near the market garden of Mr. Howell, and are immediately opposite the WOOL WASHING establishment of Messrs. Prince, Ogg, and Co., from which it is divided by the Government drain or watercourse, affording an inexhaustible supply of fresh water for such purposes. The Burrangong new road runs through this land, dividing it from the Burrangong Estate, the property of Captain Masters, now occupied as an hotel by Mr. Vickers Moyse, late of the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel.
The remaining 26 acres, in portions of 4 and 5 acres, lie near the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel, and on the north side of Messrs. Prince, Ogg, and Co.'s property, and are contiguous to the market garden of Mr. Charles Hensley, and the highly cultivated land and residence of Mr. Treeve, from which latter it is divided by the watercourse aforesaid, abundantly supplied at all times.

It is unnecessary to dilate upon the well-known quality of the land at Banks Meadow, or the eligible sites for building, affording as it does extensive views of the bay and of the surrounding country. The land in question is approachable by the new and well formed Government road by Randwick to Long Bay, as well as by the old road to the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel.
PLAN on view at the Rooms.

POSITIVELY UNRESERVED SALE,
In consequence of the Vendor's intention immediately to return to Europe.

WATERVIEW BAY, BALMAIN.

NEAT WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE,
Fronting SHORT-STREET, containing Verandah, 3 Rooms, finished and plastered, with Kitchen, enclosed with a substantial Fence, and in front a neat Palisade Fence.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from the widow of the late Mr. John Gordon, of Waterview, to sell by public auction, without reserve, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, the 3rd May,
The above described property, being Lot 36 of Block 22 C of the Waterview Estate, and now in the occupation of Mrs. Gordon.

☞ The sale being peremptory, Mrs. Gordon having determined to return to England, the property is well worth the attention of any one in search of a
SNUG FREEHOLD.

POSITIVE SALE.

LOT 1.—THE SIGNAL HOTEL, situated at the South Head.
LOT 2.—BROOK LODGE FARM, WINDSOR, containing 40 acres, and situate on Eastern Creek.

Title, unquestionable.—Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock THIS DAY, 3rd May,
The following valuable freehold properties:—
LOT 1.—That well-known favourite hostelry the
SIGNAL HOTEL,
now licensed to Mr. Leftwich, and in full trade.
This property, situate at the South Head, is well known, it contains bar, dining-room, large ball-room, 7 bedrooms, kitchen, cellar, and offices; and attached to the house is one acre of land.
*** A most desirable opportunity for any one desirous of entering upon a comfortable and well-established business, at a small outlay.
LOT 2.—BROOK LODGE FARM, WINDSOR,—a beautifully situated farm and homestead, containing 40 acres on the Eastern Creek, about 2 MILES from WINDSOR, and close to the MULGRAVE RAILWAY STATION.
The land is enclosed and divided into five paddocks, about 30 acres are clear and 10 acres in crop. The residue is a grass paddock lightly timbered. The other improvements comprise a cottage of five apartments, detached kitchen, servants' room and store, barn, stable, gig-house, dairy, stockyard, orchard, &c.

☞ The attention of those seeking a country homestead in a delightful locality, is directed to this sale, and an inspection of the property is requested.

DAY OF SALE, TUESDAY, 13th JUNE.

Preliminary Notice.

LIVERPOOL PLAINS.
That really magnificent first-class Pastoral Property
THE BORAH RUNS,
together with
30,433 SHEEP, WARRANTED SOUND, and NEVER DISEASED, together with about 600 Head of Cattle.
Terms, liberal.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 13th June,
The above most valuable sheep property.
The BORAH RUNS comprise
BORAH,
ARRAROWMILL, and
BULLUMBULLA,
with a frontage of about 40 miles to both banks of Borah Creek, about 20 miles to Bullumbulla Creek, and intersected on both sides by their numerous tributaries, and otherwise watered by several wells, dams, &c., securing an abundant supply of water for 40,000 sheep in all seasons.
They comprise a
VAST EXTENT OF THE FINEST LIVERPOOL PLAINS COUNTRY,
noted for its fattening qualities, and rendered the more valuable by close proximity to all our principal markets for fat stock.
THE IMPROVEMENTS include a comfortable residence, shingled and boarded, with out-offices, &c.; a first-class woolshed, together with all other improvements at the head station, and about 20 out-stations—thus affording every requisite for the full and economical working of a large sheep property, nearly all new, and in first-rate order.
With the Borah runs will be sold the following stock:—
SHEEP.
9910 weaners, more or less
4160 hoggets, more or less
1360 wethers, more or less
4135 maiden ewes, more or less
10,764 breeding ewes, mixed ages, more or less
114 rams
—
30,433 sheep, more or less,
WARRANTED SOUND AND NEVER DISEASED,
Also about 600 head of cattle.
*** Stores, drays, horse teams, implements, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
☞ It is not often that a property of this character is in the market for bona-fide sale, or that Mort and Co. would feel justified in recommending with such full confidence in its claims to notice on the part of all who, whether in New South Wales or the adjoining colonies, may be on the look-out for investment in
A REALLY FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY,
with undeniable fattening qualities, in close proximity to market, of vast extent, and in thorough working order. The runs are within a few days' ride of Sydney, and easily accessible.
The closest inspection is earnestly invited prior to the sale, for which every facility will be afforded by the superintendent in charge.
Further particulars will be published shortly.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF
FIRST-CLASS PASTORAL PROPERTIES.

THIS DAY, 3RD OF MAY, by

MR. BREWSTER, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, at 11 o'clock,
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES,

LOT 1.—THE NARRABURRA STATION, on the YEO YEO CREEK, in the LACHLAN DISTRICT, with the mortgagor's interest in the Run known as MARULAN SPRINGS; with which will be sold
2100 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less, and
100 HORSES, more or less.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

LOT 2.—3200 MIXED SHEEP, more or less, running on the estate known as WOODLANDS, near QUEANBEYAN; 40 HEAD OF CATTLE, consisting of WORKING BULLOCKS and MILCH COWS; 15 DRAUGHT HORSES and MARES; 6 SADDLE DITTO, together with all DRAYS, PLOUGHS, WINNOWING MACHINES, HARROWS, and other FARMING IMPLEMENTS, now on the said station or run.

LOT 3.—THE GOORANGULA AND ROUCHELL STATIONS, near Singleton, comprising 5706 ACRES OF FREEHOLD LAND, and an EXTENSIVE GRAZING RUN; with which will be sold,
4000 CATTLE, more or less
2400 SHEEP, more or less, mixed ages and sexes
200 HORSES, more or less.

LOT 4.—SPLENDID FATTENING STATIONS, IN THE GWYDIR DISTRICT, N. S. W., known as WALBADINGA, COWBALE, COWMERTON, CUNNYCADELONG, and BRIGALOW, with which will be sold,
18,000 FIRST-CLASS SHEEP, more or less
2,500 WELL-BRED CATTLE, more or less, and,
300 HORSES, more or less.

LOT 5.—THE BOROONDARA STATION, in the LEICHHARDT DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND, comprising NINE BLOCKS OF COUNTRY—SPLENDID TRACT OF FIRST-CLASS PEAK DOWNS COUNTRY; with the above will be sold,
3000 SHEEP, more or less, mixed ages and sexes, and
350 HEAD OF CATTLE.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

LEICHHARDT DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.
THE BOROONDARA STATIONS,
comprising NINE BLOCKS OF COUNTRY, known as LITTLECOTE, FALKLAND, WYNDHAM, STRATFORD, FOXLEIGH, SANDYKE, CANNINGTON, BURKESHAW, and REDCLIFF, consisting of open down, ridges, and lightly timbered country, watered by ROPER'S and KING PARROT CREEKS, and splendidly grassed, distant 180 MILES FROM ROCKHAMPTON, and in the vicinity of the PEAK DOWNS GOLD-FIELDS.

Terms.—One-third cash; residue at one and two years, with Bank discount added, secured on the property.

MR. BREWSTER has received instructions from the proprietor, CRAWFORD MAYNE, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, THIS DAY, the 3rd of May, at 11 o'clock,
THE ABOVE SPLENDID PROPERTY.
With which will be sold
2400 ewes, more or less
540 wethers, ditto
60 rams
Total 3000, more or less, FIRST-CLASS SHEEP, from the flocks of J. D. Macnab, Esq., New South Wales; also about
350 HEAD OF WELL-BRED CATTLE.
*** Stores, stock horses, bullock teams, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
THE BOROONDARA Stations have an unexpired lease of TEN YEARS, at a fixed rental, which lease, by a recent Act, can be extended for a further period of FIVE YEARS, forming a continuous lease from the present date of FIFTEEN YEARS.
THE IMPROVEMENTS are extensive, and sufficient to work a large station, comprising dwelling-house, kitchen, store, men's huts, wool-shed, lever press, large paddock; sheep, cattle, and drafting yards, out-stations, huts, &c., &c.
GRAZING CAPABILITIES ESTIMATED AT 50,000 SHEEP.
☞ It is seldom that a first-class Downs station is offered in the market so lightly stocked. Parties on the look out for a property possessing large grazing capabilities are therefore invited to inspect BOROONDARA prior to the day of sale, when it will be POSITIVELY SOLD.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

THE GOORANGOOLA and ROUCHELL STATIONS, embracing about 70 SQUARE MILES OF COUNTRY, with which will be sold
2400 SHEEP, mixed ages and sexes
4000 CATTLE, ditto ditto, and
200 HORSES, ditto ditto,
together with the Freehold Land hereafter enumerated.

Terms.—One-third cash; residue by approved bills at one and two years, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum added, secured on the property.

MR. BREWSTER has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, THIS DAY, the 3rd of May, at 11 o'clock,
THOSE WELL-KNOWN STATIONS,
GOORANGOOLA AND ROUCHELL,
the property of RICHARD CARTER, Esq.
THESE RUNS embrace within their area about 70 miles of country, GOORANGOOLA being about 35 square miles, including in one block SIX SECTIONS OF PURCHASED LAND.
THE IMPROVEMENTS on this property comprise a good weatherboard family residence, with kitchen, and store (detached), stable, and blacksmith's shop, shingled woolshed, men's huts, yards, well fenced cultivation paddocks, and all the requirements for working a large establishment.
ROUCHELL is a continuation of GOORANGOOLA, and its area is about 40 square miles. The freehold, included in this station, is in two blocks of 1920 and 640 acres respectively—dairying is carried out on this run, in consequence of which the herd is remarkably quiet. The buildings and yards are all suitable for conducting a large dairy establishment, and include several well fenced paddocks.
With these stations will be sold
2400 SHEEP, mixed ages and sexes
4000 CATTLE, ditto ditto
200 HORSES, ditto ditto,
besides the FREEHOLD LAND.
*** The cattle are principally bred from the celebrated Ravensworth stock.
Stores, stock horses, implements, teams, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

☞ The above stations afford great facilities for the ready sale of stock and produce of every description, being within easy distance of Newcastle, Maitland, and Singleton, to which latter town the railway now extends.

It may be well to mention, for the information of intending buyers, that the property is now placed in the market for ABSOLUTE SALE.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

The NARRABURRA RUN,
In the LACHLAN DISTRICT,
Together with
2100 HEAD of CATTLE,
100 Ditto HORSES.

Terms at sale.

MR. BREWSTER has been instructed by the MORTGAGEE to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, THIS DAY, the 3rd of May, at 11 o'clock,
The NARRABURRA STATION, in the LACHLAN DISTRICT, situated on the YEO YEO CREEK.
The IMPROVEMENTS are substantial and complete, and comprise an excellent house, kitchen, store, stables, orchard, paddocks, &c., &c.
With the above will be sold
2100 HEAD of WELL-BRED CATTLE, chiefly branded Anchor B, and
100 HORSES, Anchor brand.
IN ADDITION to the above will be sold
The mortgagor's right, title, and interest in the adjoining station, known as MARULAN SPRINGS.

☞ Full particulars of the above will shortly be published. In the meantime, every information will be given at the Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street.

GWYDIR DISTRICT.

SPLENDID FATTENING STATIONS.

WALBADINGA, COWBALE, COWMERTON, CUNNYCADELONG, and BRIGALOW.
together with 18,000 FIRST-CLASS SHEEP,
2500 WELL BRED CATTLE,
and about 400 Ditto HORSES.

Terms: One-third, cash; residue by approved bills at one and two years, with eight per cent. interest added, secured on the property.

MR. BREWSTER has received instructions from the proprietor, A. C. BARTLETT, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, THIS DAY, the 3rd of May, at 11 o'clock,
THOSE WELL-KNOWN FATTENING RUNS WALBADINGA, COWBALE, COWMERTON, BRIGALOW, and CUNNYCADELONG, on the GIL GIL and WHALAN RIVERS, in the GWYDIR DISTRICT,
Embracing an area of 140 SQUARE MILES, and upon which upwards of £6000 has been EXPENDED IN IMPROVEMENTS.
COWMERTON has a frontage to the WHALAN RIVER of 4 miles, and a depth of about 5 miles. The country consists of OPEN BOX PLAINS, MYALL, and SALT BUSH IN ABUNDANCE — SPLENDID SHEEP COUNTRY. On this run there is a dam, which has been erected at a cost of £1500.
WALBADINGA has a frontage to the WHALAN, embracing both sides of that river for about 6 miles. The character of the country is OPEN FOREST with FINE PLAINS—MYALL and SALT BUSH. IMPROVEMENTS—Dwelling-house, and cellar 16 feet square, kitchen, store, woolshed, paddock of 600 acres, stockyard to hold 2000 head, hut, and yard for 2000 sheep.
CUNNYCADELONG—7 miles by 4. Country consists of BOX and MYALL OPEN PLAINS.
COWBALE has a frontage to the GIL GIL of some 7 miles by 5 miles back country. Myall and Box, SALT BUSH OPEN PLAINS, RICH FATTENING COUNTRY. IMPROVEMENTS—House, kitchen, huts, sheep-yards, paddocks, &c., &c.
BRIGALOW—River frontage 6½, depth 4½ miles. OPEN PLAINS, BOX, MYALL, and SALT BUSH COUNTRY. Improvements extensive.
GRAZING CAPABILITIES ESTIMATED AT 30,000 SHEEP.
With the above runs will be sold—
750 Ewes, with lambs at foot
2089 ditto, maidens
2420 ditto, 3 to 4 years old
1500 ditto, 4 to 5 ditto
1048 ditto, 4 to 6 ditto
1000 ditto, aged
1384 ditto, hoggetts
6607 Wethers, 1 to 4 years old
1610 ditto, hoggetts
330 Rams
TOTAL. 18,018 SHEEP, more or less, SOUND and NEVER DISEASED.
*** 3000 of the above Ewes will lamb in April, and about 7000 in September.
2500 HEAD OF CATTLE, of mixed ages and sexes, and
300 HORSES.

*** Working bullocks, drays, stores, &c., &c., to be taken at a valuation.

☞ The above is a really first-class property, well worthy the attention of parties seeking a safe and remunerative investment for capital, and so well-known that a more detailed description is considered unnecessary.
Any further particulars required may be obtained from Mr. Brewster, on application at the Rooms.

IN THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH SUTTON, of WOODLANDS, near QUEANBEYAN.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

Terms, cash.

MR. BREWSTER has received instructions, as above, to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, THIS DAY, 3rd May, at 11 o'clock,
The right, title, and interest of the MORTGAGEE (now in possession) in and to the estate known as WOODLANDS, near QUEANBEYAN, together with the following sheep:—
1178 BREEDING EWES
559 MAIDEN ditto
539 WETHERS
466 WEANERS, MALE
466 WEANERS, FEMALE
32 RAMS; also
40 HEAD OF CATTLE, consisting of working bullocks and milch cows
15 DRAUGHT HORSES and MARES
6 SADDLE ditto ditto;
together with all drays, ploughs, winnowing machines, harrows, and other farming implements now on the said station or run.

☞ Any further information required can be obtained on application at the Rooms, George-street.

PRICE and CO. will sell by public auction, on MONDAY, May 8th, at Mr. W. Avery's Inn, Emu Plains, at noon,
A farm, containing fifty acres, partly cleared, securely fenced, situate at Fitzgerald's Valley, near the Valley Inn, Mountain Road. Mr. Joseph James, the proprietor, states that £150 per annum is received from tenants. His object in selling is because he is leaving the district.
Title, genuine.
Terms at sale.

National Library of Australia
http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1475320

INSOLVENCY COURT.
TUESDAY.
BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

A certificate was granted to Charles Lucas.

In the estate of James Charles Cozens, a certificate meeting. Insolvent was directed to file certain affidavits within twenty-four hours, and his application was re-entered for this day week.

In the estate of Ricardo Floyd, a certificate meeting. Insolvent was examined respecting certain debts contracted and payments made on account thereof. After which the Chief Commissioner, being of opinion that some debts had been improperly contracted by insolvent, suspended the grant of a certificate for nine months.

In the estate of Thomas Byrnes, a certificate meeting. Mr. Dawson, for a creditor who had filed objections, examined insolvent in reference thereto. His Honor then, being of opinion that insolvent by untrue representations deceived the opposing creditor, and delayed him in the prosecution of a just demand, suspended the grant of a certificate for twelve months.

Before the REGISTRAR.

In the estate of James W. Pike, a special meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of John Gorrick, a special meeting. One debt was proved.

SURRENDERS.

Henry Croaker Russell, of King-street, Sydney, writing clerk. Liabilities, £397 11s. 2d. Assets, £5. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

Daniel O'Driscoll, of George-street South, Sydney, publican. Liabilities, £472 9s. 6d., of which £207 is secured. Assets, £106, of which £3 is available for unsecured creditors. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

Henry Gershon, of Palmer-street, Sydney, dealer. Liabilities, £128 4s. 6d. Assets, £3 10s. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Wednesday, May 3.—Charles W. Pell, third. Elizabeth Capper, Frederick S. Lavers, second. Henry Dixon, Daniel Harding, Edward Farr, single.

Thursday, 4.—John Miller, Henry Francis, first, 10. William Cleut, adjourned, single. *At Braidwood*: Arthur U. Alley, second. *At Goulburn*: Temple F. S. Nathan, single.

Friday, 5.—Thomas W. Chowne, second. Thomas Carter, Joshua Shipway, first. John Dodson, John Juan Sing (deceased), Patrick J. Hinchey, single. *At Braidwood*: David Wilson, single.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.
TUESDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Pinhey, Raper, Hogg, Murphy, and Birrell.

Fourteen prisoners were brought before the Court. Seven were discharged and four were remanded.

Joseph Catt was committed to take his trial on two charges of felonious uttering. On the evening of the 13th ultimo he took to Michael Shalvey, of Market-street, publican, a cheque purporting to be drawn on that date by Watkins and Leigh, on the Australian Joint Stock Bank, for payment of £9 6s., and asked for change; he said that the cheque was all right. Mr. Shalvey gave him part of the money then and the balance on the following day; the cheque was paid to Mr. Shalvey's account in the Bank, and on Friday, the 20th, it was returned to him unpaid. Made inquiry respecting it, and in consequence of what he heard communicated with the police, and next saw prisoner in the lock-up yesterday. George E. Lyon, cashier in the establishment of Watkins and Leigh, deposed that all cheques issued on account of the firm pass through his hands, and the cheque produced is a forgery. On the 24th April Catt went to Mr. Tighe, of William-street, grocer, and asked him to change a cheque for £7 6s., purporting to be drawn on the Commercial Bank by William Harmer, of Bay-street, builder, by whom he said that he was employed to make up his books, and from whom he said that he had received it; Tighe gave him the money for the cheque, and two days afterwards paid the cheque to his account to the bank, and on the following day received notice of dishonour. William Harmer deposed that he never saw prisoner before now, and that the cheque produced is a forgery.

William Gard, found guilty of having assaulted William Blakey by beating him with a whip, was fined 1s. It was shown in evidence that complainant had committed the first assault.

Richard Carroll was sentenced to pay a penalty of 10s., or to be imprisoned three days, on conviction of having, in a public place, made use of obscene language.

On the summons paper were nineteen cases, three of which were dismissed, and nine were not prosecuted. Peter Hyams was fined 20s. for keeping a ferocious dog, and Daniel O'Driscoll was fined 20s. for keeping open his public house during prohibited hours. An affiliation case was settled by the defendant agreeing to an order for the child's maintenance. In Iffland v. Smart, for an illegal detention of property, an order was made for its delivery. Several assault cases were heard, in which defendants were fined in sums ranging from 1s. to 10s.

WATER POLICE COURT.
TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate.

Alexander Spence, 50, labourer, was brought before the Court under the following circumstances. Senior-constable Martin, of the Water Police, whilst on duty in the guard-boat in Sydney Cove, about 10 o'clock last night, heard a splash in the water opposite the Sailors' Home, and immediately thereupon there was a cry of "man drowning." On proceeding to the place he found two men in a ship's boat attempting to get prisoner out of the water. Martin succeeded in getting him into the boat, brought him ashore and locked him up. He appeared to be under the influence of drink, and suffered much from the immersion. Having been supplied with warm blankets, and other restoratives, he had now recovered. He said he did not know how he got into the water. Admonished and discharged.

Maria White, convicted of drunkenness and using obscene language in George-street, fined 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days. John Robinson was sent to gaol for one month, as an idle and disorderly character; and Charles Young, on the same grounds, was committed to fourteen days' imprisonment.

John Thompson, alias Caius Lacey, cabman, for making use of obscene language to Kate Boulanger, in Victoria-street, was fined £3, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment, and having wilfully broken a square of glass in premises occupied by Madame Sara Flower, was ordered to pay 5s. as damages.

Easter Fulham, fined 10s., for drunkenness and riotous behaviour in Forbes-street.

Thomas Russell Duigan was brought before the Court, charged with making use of indecent language; Jabez Brown, commission agent, having about midnight yesterday, gone to distrain on goods of Mrs. Scanlon's, in Francis-street, defendant came down the street with a handkerchief full of stones in one hand and a whip in the other. Brown's mother shouted for the police, and it was then that defendant used the indecent language complained of. Fined 20s. Martin Morrison, who obstructed constable Rush when apprehending Duigan, was also fined 20s.

There was only one case on the summons list—Bodin v. Scheltz, for assault, and in that there was no appearance.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.
DISTRICT COURT.
CAUSE LIST.

1764 Dean v. Smith and another	1821 Mitchell and Co. v. Dawson
1775 Evans v. Clarke	1830 Mitchell and Co. v. Fitzpatrick
1785 Parker v. Clarke	1835 Quinn v. Birch
1793 Woodford v. Rudland	1836 Quinn v. Degner
1795 Brees v. Favell	1838 Quinn v. Harkness
1799 Wilson v. Leader	1839 Brady v. Godfrey
1808 Minnitt v. Coulter	1845 Payne v. Thompson
1809 Mitchell and Co. v. Anderson and another	1846 Payne v. Williams
1814 Simons and another v. Redman	1847 Grosvenor v. Radcliffe
1819 Mitchell and Co. v. Dunn	1848 Roberts v. Bird

NEW ZEALAND.
LATER FROM THE FRONT.

BY the Alice Cameron we have Auckland papers to the 20th ultimo.

The *Herald* of that date mentions, in reference to the Ooitiki tragedy, that a correspondence had taken place between his Honor the Superintendent and the Colonial Secretary, relative to the action taken by the former in suggesting to the Commodore the advisability of sending a vessel of war to Opotiki to obtain possession of the Europeans then in the hands of the Pai Marire murderers of Mr. Volkner, and in respect to the reward which his Honor then offered for the rescue of the prisoners. His Honor recommended that compensation for the losses which had been voluntarily sustained by Captain Levy and others should be awarded by the Colonial Government.

The *New Zealander* states that the Pai Marire delegates have been at Wangaroa, where they have perverted several of the natives. They are proceeding through the Northern districts, causing great uneasiness. The magistrate's interpreter at Russell has expressed his fears that many of the natives will be led away by the Pai Marire delusion.

The same paper learns, by private advices from Tauranga, that owing to the disturbed state of the district, Colonel Greer would not allow the detachment of the 68th to proceed from Turanga to Maketu. It is reported that William Thompson and his followers were in considerable numbers at the back of the ranges. The troops were under arms every morning at 5 o'clock, and an attack was hourly expected. Large fires were seen every night, denoting the presence of a great number of natives.

The Te Awamutu correspondent of the *Herald*, under date 14th ultimo, says:—Owing to the manner in which the various regiments of militia are leaving, in consequence of being struck off pay, the Armstrong guns at Alexandra and Cambridge, as also at Maungatautari, have been withdrawn from these stations, and brought to this camp under escort of a party of the Royal Artillery, the military authorities thinking it insecure to trust them to the inefficient force remaining to garrison those stations.

From Rori (April 15th), we learn that twenty-one men of the 2nd Regiment Waikato Militia, lately sent up to Harapipi, to strengthen the rangers, left there yesterday, being paid off, leaving about thirty men to keep that post; a very small garrison for such an out-of-the-way place; as, if they were attacked by a superior number of the rebels they might all be killed before assistance could be sent up to them. All the road-making now going on in this district is to be stopped on the 30th of the present month, and all the contracts are to be completed and no more given out.

Our readers (says the *Hawke's Bay Herald* of the 8th instant) would peruse, with melancholy interest, the statement in our last, written by one of the sufferers, of the circumstances which had led to the abandonment of their homes by the bulk of the Poverty Bay settlers, most of whom, after a period of early difficulty, had established themselves in apparently comfortable circumstances in that most beautiful and fertile part of the colony. The position of the settlers of Poverty Bay is painful in the extreme. Driven from their homes by a pack of murderous fanatics, some of them will probably have to begin the world anew, and all will feel the rending of old associations. They will carry with them the sympathy of the whole colony. The first thing that strikes the reader is the astonishing influence which the priests of the new fanaticism seem able to exert upon the minds of their fellow-countrymen. In Poverty Bay there was at first a general call to arms in defence of the Bishop, and an expressed determination not to permit the Hau hau party to enter the valley; but this feeling seems, on the part of a great many, to have yielded to the influences brought to bear by Kereopa and his colleagues. To such extent, indeed, have the Hau hau doctrines prevailed, that the Bishop, who has laboured among the natives for, we believe, thirty years, has felt impelled to join in the general exodus. By whatever means the priests of the Pai Marire acquire their ascendancy—whether by mesmerism, as some think, or by dint of cunning and impudence combined—it is evident they are making converts by the hundred, and that the seeds of this abominable fanaticism are being sown broadcast over the country. Its motto is "blood," and its object barely concealed, the destruction of the European settlers. We trust that the nature of this movement—so much more formidable than that of the land confederacy of old will not be ignored or underrated by his Excellency's Government. Late occurrences at Poverty Bay will surely serve one good purpose, that of opening the eyes of the "powers that be" to the necessity of prompt and vigorous action.

The same paper states that a section of the hapu residing at Matahiwi (the place of the late Mosananui), as well as a hapu living near the Pakupaku, have embraced the Hau hau faith and set up a pole, with all the paraphernalia of this abominable idolatry; and that volunteers, thirteen we believe in number, were yesterday supplied with arms. Their destination is understood to be Wairoa. The erection of a stockade there has been sanctioned by the local Government.

The *Herald* of 18th ultimo says:—A private letter from Turanga, received by a gentleman in Auckland from that place, dated the 8th instant, has been handed to us. We take from it the following extracts:—"Matters are about the same here as when the Tawera left. The loyal chief Wi Tako and his people have gone over to the big pa, but have not won over the natives to their views. The Poverty Bay natives fight shy, and wish to avoid a meeting, saying that they have committed no wrong. Should Wi Tako leave us without some decisive understanding being come to, we shall be in a very critical position. The native chief Sydney has promised to proceed to Napier to solicit assistance from the Government, but whether he will do so, or whether any assistance will be afforded, is uncertain. The Pai Mairires want to take all the goods out of the stores and distribute them, but we have a few natives who stand out against this proposal. One thing, however, looks bad; old Lazarus has got one of the European heads in his possession, and this looks anything but an omen of peace. The King natives who were coming up here from Waiapu were met, and driven back from Waipero, and the Wairoa contingent have started for their home. Heterohepa is still up inland. When he will leave is not certain. Europeans are afraid now to stop inland. All business is suspended. There is very little doubt but that war will break out here sooner or later, so the sooner Government looks to the matter the better. The natives are now giving themselves up to drink—not bring it out by the bottle, but by the dozen cases at a time."

From a letter placed in our hands, dated Turanga River, 10th April, we make the following extract, which speaks volumes:—"Things look dark here. There will be a split amongst the natives into two parties—Pai Mairires and Queenites. The latter will, I fancy, be, if anything, the strongest party; but it is clear that this will have the effect of bringing on a war throughout the whole district, and will embroil the whole coast to Hick's Bay. I shall remove my goods from here by first opportunity. People are mad to bring goods down the coast as they are not safe. A block-house is being put up at the Mahia, and another at the Wairoa, to be guarded by a company of the Defence Force."

BUSHRANGING.
ENCOUNTER WITH CAPT. THUNDERBOLT AND HIS GANG.
(From the Tamworth Examiner, April 29.)

IN our last issue we gave the particulars of the robbery of the Warialda mail near Manilla by this newly-fledged gang of bushrangers, and we now furnish an account of their proceedings since that time, supplied us by our correspondents at Barraba, Narrabri, and Wee Waa.

It would seem that on the night of the day on which the Warialda mail was stuck-up, Thunderbolt (*alias* Ward) and his companions went to a paddock on the station of the Messrs. Lloyd, at Manilla, where there were a number of horses, and took two of the best. Proceeding onwards towards Barraba, we hear that two more horses were taken from there belonging to the Messrs. Sinclair, they at the same time leaving there the horse they had taken from the postman when they stuck-up the Warialda mail, and one they stole from Lloyd's station. On the morning of the following day (the 20th instant) they went to Mr. Cheesborough's station, about twelve miles from Barraba, and stuck the inmates up. Mr. Cheesborough was from home, but one of the women gave the gang a sound rating for their daring to come there. After making some anxious inquiries about Mr. Cheesborough, they took a horse, a gun, and a revolver, and some rations, and then left, going in the direction of Mr. Lethbridge's station.

From the 20th till the 24th we heard nothing of them, but on the morning of that day it appears that they got to Mr. Munro's inn at Boggy Creek, when they bailed up all the inmates, and took property and cash from the house amounting in all to between £70 and £80. A portion of the property stolen consisted of rations and clothing, of which they took a good supply. They did not molest any one, although Mr. Munro bravely challenged to "tackle" each of them separately. They declined his invitation, and, after enjoying themselves for a little time, and drinking a quantity of spirits, shot a valuable dog, and left in the direction of Mr. Walford's public-house at Millie. On the road to this place they met with Mr. Baldwin, stuck him up in the usual fashion, and proceeded on their road to Walford's place. They reached the inn between 12 and 1 o'clock the same day. It would seem that Mr. Walford had heard of the bushrangers being in the neighbourhood, and that he might expect them shortly, and accordingly everything valuable and portable was concealed. On reaching the inn they bailed up those who were about the place, and obtained a small amount of cash, but nothing else worth mentioning. Here they remained for about an hour, where we will leave them in order to give an account of the movements of the police.

It would appear that on the police receiving intimation of the presence of the bushrangers at Manilla, intelligence was sent to all the police-stations, and constables Dalton and Lynch, of the Tamworth police, were dispatched to Barraba, via Manilla. On reaching the former place constable Norris, of Barraba, joined them, and hearing of the affair at Cheesborough's, they started at once to that place, which they reached on the morning of the 21st instant, just a day after the bushrangers had left. They then took up the tracks and went from there to Mr. Lethbridge's station, where they obtained the services of a black tracker, and continued the search. After tracking them from that time to the 24th, they reached Millie (Mr. Walford's public-house) about an hour after the bushrangers had arrived there.

The situation of this house is on an open plain, without a tree for miles in any direction. The bushrangers, four in number, were at the house at the time, one being outside on guard; and on the latter seeing four men galloping across the plain for the house, a whistle was given to those inside, and all four came out to see who it might be. On learning that it was the police, they all mounted their horses, one of them holding up his revolver as a challenge to the police to come on, at the same time retreating from the house to the open plain at the rear. They had all drawn their revolvers, but the police, nothing daunted, gave chase, and came within firing range a short distance from the house. Thunderbolt fired the first shot, to which the police replied—at the same time endeavours were made to cut off the young lad from the rest of the gang, who seemed not to be so well mounted as the others. Firing was continued on both sides with great vigour, when a well directed ball from the revolver of constable Dalton took effect on the young lad, entered the back and came out near the stomach. He fell from his horse, and constable Dalton shouted to constable Norris to take charge of him whilst he went after the others. On leaving with that intention, he fortunately turned round, and saw the young vagabond, while on the ground, presenting his revolver at him. He threw himself on his horse's neck, and the ball luckily passed over him. Constable Norris came up at this moment, and again fired at the ruffian, the ball taking effect, having entered the jaw and escaped at the back of the neck. During the whole of the time constable Lynch was keeping the other three bushrangers at bay, and succeeded in doing so, notwithstanding that Ward, who was mounted on a fine chesnut horse, several times rode between the police and the youth, constantly discharging his revolver at the same time, in order to give his mate time to escape. He was, however, unsuccessful. About forty shots were fired by the police, and their ammunition was nearly all expended. After securing the youth they proceeded a short distance after the others, but their horses were completely knocked up, having ridden them fully five hundred miles.

The fight is described by eye-witnesses as an exceedingly plucky affair, and highly creditable to the police engaged. The encounter lasted altogether about an hour, and the balls from the several revolvers flew about in all directions, one passing through the whiskers of one of the police, but not injuring him.

The youth who was shot was at once taken to the inn, and a doctor sent for to Moree; but he is in a very weak state, and it is doubtful if he will recover.

We hear that several volunteers, in conjunction with the Wee Waa police, have started after the other three bushrangers.

The head of the gang, who goes under the sobriquet of "Thunderbolt," is named Ward, and has been engaged in several robberies. He was at one time employed in breaking in horses at the Tareela station. The second is supposed to be a man named M'Intosh, and is said to be a brother of M'Intosh who was mixed up with Picton in a cattle-stealing case some years ago. The bushranger who is shot is named John Thomson, a youth of about sixteen years of age, and is described as a very dangerous vagabond. He was at one time in the service of Mr. Cousins, of Terriaro, near Narrabri, and was subsequently employed on the Terrehihi station by Mr. Bowman's superintendent. Before leaving there about three months ago, he threatened to shoot the superintendent (Mr. Sullivan), and left the station, taking a horse. He had frequently expressed a wish to join the bushrangers. The fourth man was known by the name of "Bull" or "Bully." Thomson and Ward are well acquainted with the part of the country on which they have been recently committing their depredations, and the latter with his companions will doubtless make for his old haunts at the head of some of the creeks running into the Barwin, near Walgett.

At a late hour last night, we learned that the wounded lad Thomson was left at Millie, in charge of constables Norris and Lynch, and that constable Dalton had, with four others, supposed to be volunteers, started from Millie in pursuit of the other three men.

VITAL STATISTICS OF MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.
(From the Argus, April 26.)

A RECENT article in the *Sydney Morning Herald* furnishes us with the materials for a very interesting comparison between the rates of birth and death in the suburbs of Sydney and in those of Melbourne. The facts collected by our contemporary relate to the year 1864, and they show that the eight suburbs of Sydney contained in that year a population numbering 43,625 persons. In our own case, the more leisurely movements of the Registrar-General give us access to no authentic data later than 1863, and we find that in that year the population of the Melbourne suburbs amounted to 114,000 persons. The total number of births in the Sydney suburbs in 1864 was 1993, and the total number of deaths 833; and in Melbourne the corresponding numbers in 1863 were 5500 births, and 2340 deaths. The mean birth-rate over the whole of the Sydney suburbs, therefore, was 45 7 per 1000, and the mean death-rate 19·1 per 1000. In the Melbourne suburbs the mean birth-rate was 48·9 per 1000, and the mean death-rate 21·3 per 1000—showing that our rate of birth and our rate of mortality are both higher than those of Sydney.

The detailed birth-rates and death-rates of the several suburbs of Sydney separately are as follow:—

Sydney Suburbs.	Population.	To 1000 Persons living. Births.	Deaths.
Balmain	4668	48·4	14·4
Glebe	4406	48·8	23·4
Newtown	5017	37·9	17·3
Redfern and Botany	7940	64·9	29·5
Paddington	8020	39·6	17·3
Concord	2792	46·9	20·8
St. George	6674	37·3	14·7
St. Leonards	4101	37·6	11·4

Omitting the particulars for the shipping in Hobson's Bay, the following are the rates of birth and death in each of the Melbourne suburbs in 1863:—

Melbourne Suburbs.	Population.	To 1000 Persons living. Births.	Deaths.
North Melbourne and Carlton	46,798	79·5	27·3
Fitzroy	11,807	42·8	19·8
East Collingwood	12,653	58·8	21·3
Richmond	11,355	44·6	21·6
Jika Jika parish	8,215	36·	22·4
South Yarra and Prahran	12,000	35·4	21·0
Emerald-hill and Sandridge	12,393	48·7	20·6
St. Kilda and Brighton	11,236	33·9	1·24
Doutta Galla and Keilor	5,087	53·6	16·2
Boroondara and Heidelberg	5,722	54·7	15·0
Cut-paw-paw parish	6,234	60·9	29·5

It will be seen by these figures that in both Sydney and Melbourne the highest birth-rate and the highest death-rate were experienced in the same district. In Sydney, Redfern and Botany had a birth-rate amounting to 64·9 to every 1000 of the living population, and a death-rate of 29·5 per 1000. In Melbourne, the northern district and Carlton had a birth-rate of 79·5 per 1000, and a death-rate of 27·3 per 1000. The highest birth-rate in any of the Melbourne suburbs, therefore, was considerably higher than that of any of the Sydney suburbs, while the highest death-rate was somewhat lower in North Melbourne than in Redfern. If, however, we have the advantage in this respect, Sydney has the advantage in others. For instance, the birth-rate in the Sydney suburbs is more uniform than in those of Melbourne. Though we have four districts in which the rate of birth rises above 50 per 1000, while Sydney has only one, Sydney has no suburb in which it sinks lower than 37 per 1000, while we have three. The Sydney suburbs, again, have, on the whole, a more healthy rate of mortality than the Melbourne suburbs. If 20 per 1000 be assumed as the mean death-rate of the two cities, it will be found that Sydney has three suburbs in excess of that rate and five below it; while Melbourne has seven above and four below it. As regards the extremes of the birth-rate and death-rate, the honours are divided. Melbourne attains the highest rate of birth, and Sydney the lowest rate of mortality. The following are the figures:—

	Highest birth-rate.	Lowest.
Melbourne	79·5	33·9
Sydney	64·9	37·3
	Highest death-rate.	Lowest.
Melbourne	27·3	12·4
Sydney	29·5	11·4

Thus the range of the birth-rate is greater in Melbourne than in Sydney, and the range of the death-rate is greater in Sydney than in Melbourne.

When we compare the foregoing figures with similar data for European countries and capitals we find that the two Australian cities enjoy an absolute supremacy in the matter of births. The prolificness of our populations is something evidently never dreamt of in the philosophy of the antipodean nations. In England the average birth-rate for the ten years 1853-62 was 34 per 1000; in London it was 33·8 per 1000. The highest average rate in any English county, during the same period, was 41 per 1000 in Staffordshire and Durham—a ratio not even equal to the average rate of birth in the suburbs of either Sydney or Melbourne, and lower by nearly 40 per 1000 than the birth-rate of North Melbourne. The lowest birth-rate at home is that of the extra metropolitan part of Surrey, which was 29·4 per 1000, or nearly 5 per 1000 less than the lowest Melbourne suburb, and 8 per 1000 less than the lowest Sydney suburb. The same with other countries. Scotland has a birth-rate of 34·4 per 1000, rising in the towns to 38 per 1000. In France the birth-rate is 26·6 per 1000; in Austria, 39·4 per 1000; in Italy, 38·2 per 1000,—none of these rates at all approaching the average birth-rate of either Sydney or Melbourne. The disparity between the rates of mortality here and at home—at all events, so far as England is concerned—is not so marked. The average death-rate in England, for the ten years 1853-62, was 22 per 1000; and in London, 23·8 per 1000; in the Melbourne suburbs it was 21·3; and in the Sydney suburbs 19·1 per 1000. In no English county, however, did the death-rate rise higher than 24·4 per 1000; while in Sydney, as we know, the highest rate was 29·5 per 1000, and in Melbourne 27·3 per 1000. On the other hand, in no English county did the death-rate fall so low as it did in some of the suburbs of the two Australian cities. Rural Surrey, which had the lowest birth-rate, had also the lowest death-rate, namely, 17·9 per 1000, whereas St. Kilda and Brighton had one of 12 per 1000, and St. Leonards (Sydney), one of 11 per 1000. It would appear, therefore, that the mortality of the Sydney and Melbourne suburbs is more fluctuating than that of the English counties, where the difference between the highest and the lowest death-rate did not exceed 6·5 per 1000, while the difference between the highest and lowest Sydney suburb was 18·1 per 1000, and the difference between the highest and lowest Melbourne suburb 14·9 per 1000. In England, 17 per 1000 is regarded as a sort of normal rate of mortality, that being the mean death-rate of all the healthiest rural districts. Three of the Melbourne and three of the Sydney suburbs have death-rates considerably lower than this; and, doubtless, if proper sanitary measures were adopted, many of the others might be reduced to equivalent figures. But this is a subject upon which we cannot enter at present.

DIABOLICAL ACT.—The Victorian *Government Gazette* of Friday last contains an offer of a reward of £200, and a free pardon to an accomplice, for information which shall lead to the conviction of the person or persons guilty of sawing through several of the piles and diagonal bracings of the bridge over the Yarra at the Falls.

SUPPOSED CONFEDERATE CRUISER.—The *Phare de la Loire* states that the suspicions of the French Government have been excited as to the real character of the steam ram Olinde, which recently arrived at the Isle of Houat under the Danish flag, and left again after receiving a quantity of coals from the French steam tug Expeditif, and transferring to the latter vessel the Danish crew, consisting of forty-two persons. Some of the crew of this last-named vessel recognised the Olinde as an iron-clad ram recently constructed at Bordeaux for Denmark, and they state that soon after leaving the Olinde they saw an English steamer approach her and transfer on board a great number of large cases and barrels. One of the officers on board the Olinde offered the crew of the Expeditif 175 f. per month to serve on board the ram, first to Lisbon, and thence for a five months' voyage. The stoker and a sailor named Guerche accepted the offer, but when the latter found the Olinde was a war vessel, and that all the men on board were armed with revolvers, cutlasses, &c., he jumped into a boat and succeeded in getting back to the Expeditif. When this last-named vessel returned to Nantes the crew stated what they had seen, and were afterwards examined by Viscount de Beaufonds, commissary-general of marine, who immediately communicated with the Danish consul. The real character of the Olinde will, no doubt, soon be ascertained. The crew of the Olinde are generally of opinion that she is a Confederate cruiser.—*Galignani.*

A case of some social interest was decided, on Wednesday, the 22nd of February, by the Master of the Rolls. A widow was left with three daughters, who were entitled, under their father's will, to certain property as they came of age. She married a second time; and, when her eldest daughter came of age and accepted a proposal of marriage, the mother persuaded her to assign her share of the property to her, the mother; and, as it was alleged—though this was disputed—to conceal the assignment from her accepted husband. The marriage took place soon after this arrangement, and when the daughter's husband came to know of the deed he sought to have it cancelled on the ground that it defrauded him of his marital rights. The Master of the Rolls said the equity of the case was clear, and ordered the deed to be cancelled.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. FREDERICK W. WINGFIELD are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock precisely, from his late residence, Riley-street, 3 doors from Stanley-street. JOHN HILL and CO., Undertakers, King and Riley streets.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. THOMAS MURRAY are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased Son, PETER; to move from his residence, 19, Kent-street North, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 p.m. THOMAS DIXON, Undertaker, South Head Road.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. WILLIAM PALMER, sign-writer, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed Wife MARY ELIZABETH; to move from his residence, Castlereagh-street, near King-street, TO-MORROW (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter before 3 o'clock precisely. JOHN HILL and CO., Undertakers, King and Riley streets.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. BENJAMIN HODGSON are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, the procession to move from his late residence, No. 186, Sussex-street, near Market-street, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 3 o'clock precisely. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, No. 709, George-street South, opposite Christ Church.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. CHARLES F. FREE are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his late daughter ELIZABETH ELLEN, the procession to move from his residence, Franklin-place, Glebe, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock precisely. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, No. 709, George-street South, opposite Christ Church.

NOTICE.—E. HEAD, having disposed of his business as Tobacconist to Mr. CHARLES LEWIS, begs to return thanks to his numerous friends and the public for past favours, and solicits a continuance of the same to his successor.

CHARLES LEWIS begs to inform his numerous friends and the public that he has this day purchased the business and goodwill of premises (known as Head's Cigar Divan and Billiard-room) of Mr. E. HEAD, 126, King-street, and hopes, by supplying a good article, to merit a fair share of their patronage.

NOTICE to JOHN SEAMAN.—If you do not return to your Wife, within fourteen days from this date, I hereby inform you I intend to get married. ANN SEAMAN. Sydney, May 3.

THE Gentleman who left an iron CHAIR, last MONDAY, at an Ironmonger's, would be glad to have it sent to the Royal Hotel.

OWEN'S SQUATTING MAPS.—Queensland, 6 feet square, at READING and WELLBANK'S, and 141, York-street.

OWEN'S MAP OF AUSTRALASIA, 6 feet, largest published with all explanations. 141, York-street.

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